

The Mining Journal, RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1635.—Vol. XXXVI.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1866.

{STAMPED...SIXPENCE.
{UNSTAMPED...FIVEPENCE.

Mining Exchange, London.

MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON.—As the rules of the Mining Exchange PROHIBIT all its MEMBERS from ADVERTISING MINING SHARES at FIXED PRICES, the Committee feel it their duty to notify that they have no means of offering redress to such of the public as may deal with those advertising shares at fixed prices.
A List of the Members can be had on application to the Secretary.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
(Established 23 years.)

HOLDERS of mining shares DIFFICULT OF SALE in the OPEN MARKET may find purchasers for the same through Mr. CROFTS' agency. Also parties requiring ADVISE how to act in the DISPOSAL OF ABANDONMENT of doubtful mining stocks may profitably avail of Mr. CROFTS' long experience on the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty, legal or otherwise.

Mr. CROFTS is a BUYER of any of the shares enumerated, and whose merits are discussed in his letter of this day, on p. 837, at the highest market prices, for cash:—West Caradon, Herodsfoot, Great Wheal Vor, Marke Valley, West Chiverton, Great Laxey, Great Basset, Prince of Wales, Wheal Grenville, Prosper United, East Carn Brea, Great South Tolgus, North Treskerby, South Condurrow, East Grenville, Clifford, East Russell, Bedol-Aur, East Lovell, Chontales, Don Pedro North del Rey, Yudanaut, and others.
Bankers: National Bank of Scotland, Finch-lane.

WILLIAM LANE (SUCCESSOR TO JAMES LANE),
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., STOCK AND SHARE-DEALER (Established Thirty Years), has FOR SALE the following SHARES:—

50 Calbeck Fells, 11s.	100 Fron. & Boliv., 3s. 6d.	25 No. Crofty, £2 18s.
10 Clifford, £2 2s.	20 Frank Mills, 3s.	75 Prince of Wales, 2s. 9d.
50 Chontales, £2 2s.	10 Great Laxey, £1 7s.	50 Quebrada (£10 paid), 19s. 6d.
50 Crebor, 11s.	50 Gt. No. Laxey, 28s.	
10 Chiverton, £7 1/2.	25 Gwydyr Park, 2s. 3d.	50 South Darren, 27s.
20 Carn Camborne, 28s.	10 Great Vor, £1 4s.	35 S. Condurrow, 13s.
100 Drake Walls, 9s. 6d.	25 Grenville, 26s. 3d.	1 South Caradon, £30s.
5 East Basset, £2 2s.	150 Gt. Retallack, 12s.	20 So. Callington, £13 1/2.
50 East del Rey, 2s. 6d.	5 Herodsfoot, £32.	50 So. Wh. Grenville, 7s.
25 East Lovell, £10.	1 Minera, £140.	5 Wheal Basset, £62 1/2.
50 East Grenville, £2 3 9	20 Marke Valley, £4 1/2.	1 Wheal Seton, £13s.
15 East Caradon, £6 1/2.	50 Mineral Rights, 11s.	10 West Chiverton, £5s.
50 East Rosewarne, 11s.	30 N. Treskerby, £2 13 9	3 Wheal Buller, £17 1/2.
	50 New Birch Tor, 7s. 6d.	

Clients and parties in the country wishing to dispose of shares will find this advertisement a ready means of doing so, by forwarding me a list of their holding. Approved references given to any part of the United Kingdom.
Bankers: London and County Bank.

GREAT LAXEY AND WEST CHIVERTON MINES.—Holders of shares in these mines and intending investors will do well to consider the following facts:—

GREAT LAXEY is in 15,000 shares. Deepest level 220 fms. Working at a cost of £5000 to £6000 per month. Dividends hitherto 10s. per quarter, or 12 per cent. on the present price of shares, £17 to £17 1/2.
WEST CHIVERTON, in 2000 shares. Deepest level, 110 fms. Working at a cost of £2500 to £3000 per month. Dividends £2 per quarter, or equal to 14 per cent. on the present price of shares, £23 to £25.
To pay the September dividends of 10s. in GREAT LAXEY, £2500 to £3000 was taken from the reserve, whilst at WEST CHIVERTON, after payment of dividends, extension of grants, &c., the reserve was increased.
Further particulars and other important information relative to both of these mines can be obtained on application to the above.

MR. LELEAN, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., Lombard-street.

GUIDE TO INVESTORS.—MR. LELEAN'S STOCK, SHARE, AND FINANCE REGISTER for December contains the fifth of a series of articles on the whole circle of Investments—British and Foreign Stocks and Loans, Bank and Finance, Railway and Insurance, Gas and Water, and Manufacturing and Commercial Shares; with such information as is necessary to guide intending investors amidst the shoals and quicksands of the multifarious species of Investments that now present themselves; and a tabulated exhibition of all the dividend mines.

Published by Pottle and Son, 14 and 15, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.
CARNARVONSHIRE CONSOLIDATED, LIMITED,
SHARES FULLY PAID.—MR. LELEAN recommends the immediate purchase of these shares, now quoted 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 prem. An important discovery just made in one of the mines cannot fail to increase the price.
11, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JAMES D. GINN AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. WILLIAM WARD,
STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. WILSON, WARD, AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
16, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Can recommend two good mines for investment.

MR. J. B. REYNOLDS, 70 and 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.
Mr. REYNOLDS will be very happy to advise as to the best channels for investment, and cautions his clients, and his clients only, against certain prejudicial statements concerning many properties of undoubted merit and long standing.

GEORGE RICE, SHAREDEALER, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. (24 years' experience), Member of the Mining Exchange, DEALER in MINING SHARES at close market prices of the day, either as BUYER or SELLER, for cash or account.
GEORGE RICE having recently visited several of the principal mines in Cornwall and Devon, can furnish valuable and reliable information to speculators and shareholders, particularly as to the following mines:—

Closing prices.		Closing prices.	
Chiverton..... £ 7 - 4 7/2	Great Retallack..... £ 3 - 4 3/4	Chiverton Moor..... 4 1/2 - 5	Marke Valley..... 4 - 4 1/4
East Basset..... 21 - 22	North Treskerby..... 2 1/2 - 2 3/4	East Grenville..... 9 - 10	Prince of Wales..... 25s. - 26s.
East Russell..... 9 - 10	West Caradon..... 13 - 13 1/2	East Lovell..... 2 1/2 - 2 3/4	West Chiverton..... 51 - 53
East Caradon..... 5 1/2 - 5 3/4	Wheal Grenville..... 1 1/2 - 1 3/4	Great Vor..... 14 - 14 1/2	Wheal Crebor..... 1 1/2 - 1 3/4

Money advanced on mining shares.
Bankers: Bank of England.

CHONTALES GOLD MINES (LIMITED).—GEORGE RICE deals in these shares, as BUYER or SELLER, at close market prices, and being in possession of most important information as to the prospects of the mines and markets, can well advise both speculators and shareholders when to buy or sell to their advantage.—Dec. 21, 1866.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—GEORGE RICE, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, deals as BUYER or SELLER in these shares, and is now in a position to give sound and profitable advice to all who hold or wish to invest in these shares. The last official report should be thoroughly tested, and weighed with great care.
December 21, 1866.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 18 years).

MR. WALTER TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, continues to deal, at close market prices, in all good sound DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, either for cash or the account.
BUSINESS in the FOLLOWING MINES:—Great Vor, Trelawny, Emily Henrietta, Cook's Kitchen, New Clifford, East Basset, West Tolgus, Camborne Veau, West Frances, Westminster, St. John del Rey, Don Pedro North del Rey, and Chontales.
Has BUSINESS in Anglo-Brazilian, and Frontino and Bolivia.

CORNISH AND DEVON MINES.—PETER WATSON'S
"WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST," &c., of Friday, Dec. 14, and yesterday, Dec. 21, Nos. 401 and 402, Vol. VIII., price 6d. each copy, contains important information on the following mines:—

West Chiverton.	North Treskerby.	South Caradon.
Prince of Wales.	Rose Hill & Ransom.	Drake Walls.
Prosper United.	St. John del Rey.	Wheal Seton.
Wheal Trelawny.	Cobre Copper.	Wheal Agar.
East Wheal Basset.	Mineral Rights Assoc.	North Roskear.
Wheal Chiverton.	North Crofty.	Gawton.
West Frances.	Great Wheal Vor.	Herodsfoot.
West Caradon.	Wheal Grenville.	West Wheal Seton.
East Wheal Lovell.	Chiverton Moor.	Wheal Mary Ann.
East Caradon.	Marke Valley.	

It also contains a special report on North Wheal Crofty, and remarks on the present position of the Mining Share market, price of Tin and Copper, &c.—79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

CORNISH AND DEVON MINES.—ANNUAL REVIEW FOR
1866.—My usual annual review of Cornish and Devon mines will be commenced in my "Weekly Mining Circular and Share List, &c.," of Friday, 4th January, 1867, No. 404, Vol. VIII., price 6d. each copy, forwarded on application, and to be continued weekly. Having recently spent over two months in Cornwall and Devon obtaining important information, and being in constant communication with thorough practical agents of mines, &c., some important remarks will be made on the past, present, and future of nearly all the leading dividend and progressive tin, copper, and lead mines, pointing out those mines most desirable to speculate or invest in at the present low price of shares.—PETER WATSON, Stock and Share Dealer, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.
Bankers: The Alliance Bank and the Union Bank of London.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
76, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Has SPECIAL BUSINESS in Chontales, Prince of Wales, East Lovell, Frank Mills, South Darren, and West Caradon.
Shares either for cash or fortnightly settlements.
Stock Exchange securities dealt in at close market prices.
Satisfactory references given in any town in the United Kingdom.
Bankers: Alliance Bank.

MR. C. A. POWELL, SHAREDEALER, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

Parties wishing to buy or sell shares will be dealt with at a fair margin on the market prices.
Mr. POWELL has SPECIAL BUSINESS in West Chiverton, Chiverton, Prince of Wales, Calbeck Fells, Chiverton Moor, and Chontales.
Dec. 21, 1866.
Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. JOHN HOSKING, MINING ENGINEER,
(Late of Ashburton, Devon).
Mr. HOSKING, having had 20 years' practical experience, OFFERS HIS SERVICES as MINE SURVEYOR, VALUER OF MINING MACHINERY, or to INSPECT any MINING PROPERTY, either at home or abroad. Terms on application.—14, Liverpool-street, London, E.C.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN,
STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, E.C.

Closing prices, Friday evening, Dec. 21.

Buyers. Sellers.		Buyers. Sellers.	
Chiverton..... £ 6 1/2 - £ 7	North Treskerby..... £ 2 3/4 - £ 2 1/2	Great Retallack..... 8s. - 10s.	
East Basset..... 20 1/2 - 21 1/2	New Tamar..... 1 1/4 - 1 1/2	North Crofty..... 2 3/4 - 3 1/4	
East Caradon..... 5 1/2 - 6	Prosper United..... 2 1/2 - 2 3/4	West Caradon..... 13 1/2 - 14 1/2	
East Lovell..... 9 - 9 1/2	South Basset..... 4 1/2 - 5 1/2	West Chiverton..... 53 - 55	
Great Vor..... 14 1/2 - 14 3/4	Tincroft..... 10 1/2 - 10 3/4		
Chontales..... 2 1/2 - 3			
Prince of Wales..... 25s. 3d. - 26s. 3d.			
Wheal Buller..... 17 1/2 - 20			
Wheal Clifford..... 6 1/2 - 7 1/2			

Messrs. WARD AND JACKMAN refer their friends to their remarks on p. 837 respecting some of the above mines.
SHARES of every description BOUGHT or SOLD, for immediate cash or the fortnightly settlement.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
MATTHEW GREENE is always prepared to deal at close net prices in every description of Stock Exchange securities.
MATTHEW GREENE recommends the purchase of New Tamar, New Clifford, and Westminster shares.
Bankers: Imperial Bank.

MR. JAMES HUME, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange).
Executes orders in mining shares at net prices, equivalent to 1 1/4 per cent. commission, and Stock Exchange securities at the usual charge.
All communications punctually attended to, and cash sent on receipt of transfer.
Bankers: The London Joint Stock Bank.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET,
has business in the FOLLOWING SHARES for cash or "time on":—
North Crofty. West Chiverton. North Treskerby.
Devon Consols. Wheal Caradon. Wheal Buller.
East Caradon. Chontales. West Seton.
Herodsfoot. Bryn Gwlog. West Seton.
Marke Valley. St. John del Rey. Clifford.
South Caradon. Caradon Consols. East Lovell.
Chiverton. Carnarvonshire. Great North Downs.
Frank Mills. East Russell. Gawton.
East Basset. Prince of Wales. East Grenville.
Drake Walls.

AN OFFER WANTED for Old Tor, New Trelawny, New Devon Consols, Lady Bertha, Old Gunnislake, Pendine Consols, Dale, West Maria and Fortescue. BUYER of any part of 500 New Tamar, at 18s. 9d., for cash or "time on."
Money advanced on good mining shares.
Bankers: Bank of England and Consolidated.
Special information to be obtained on shares marked thus.*

MESSRS. McNEILL AND LONG, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING DEALERS,
31, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LOVELL CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—BARTLETT and CHAPMAN recommend the immediate purchase of these shares while they are obtainable at par, as they are certain to have a great rise. The property joins East Lovell, and is adjacent to Trumpet Consols, Trevenen, and Old Wheal Lovell, which have returned upwards of £900,000 worth of tin, and all the lodes from which these returns were made pass through the sett, one of which is now being worked, worth £10 per fm., and improving. Prospects, containing detailed reports, plan of the district, and longitudinal section, forwarded on application. Samples of tin from the 12 fm. level can be inspected at the offices of the company, No. 2, Bucklebury.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,
12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.
Mr. THOMPSON recommends the immediate purchase of Westminster, New Tamar, and New Clifford shares.

MR. G. D. SANDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS BUSINESS in EVERY DESCRIPTION OF STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES, MINING and FINANCIAL ENTERPRISES, at close market prices.
Mr. G. D. SANDY recommends the immediate purchase of New Tamar, Lovell Consols, and South Condurrow, as a rapid advance in price is certain to take place early in the ensuing year.
Correct Daily Price List may be had on application.
Money advanced to any amount on legitimate stocks and shares.
References exchanged.

INVESTMENT, LOAN, AND BANK AGENCY.—Established 1839.
BANKERS—London and County Bank.
This Agency undertakes the investment of Capital in British and Foreign Government Stocks and Joint-stock Companies upon advantageous terms. Every information afforded to Capitalists, Trustees, and others, who seek investments of a strictly safe and eligible character.
Loans granted on Stocks and Shares having a market value, interest allowed upon deposits, and every description of Bank and Money Agency business transacted.
CHARLES PETERS, Sec.
No. 12, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

M. R. CHARLES THOMAS,
MINING AGENT, GENERAL SHAREDEALER, AND AUCTIONEER,
3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

SALE OF MINING SHARES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS WILL SELL, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday, the 3d of January, 1867, at One o'clock precisely, the FOLLOWING, with other SHARES:—
20 South Darren. 100 West Killy. 20 Central Minera.
5 East Carn Brea. 1 Carn Brea. 40 Bottle Hill.
5 North Pool. 30 Bedol-Aur.

Persons desirous of offering shares at this sale must give notice of same on or before Saturday, 29th December inst.

Persons desirous of purchasing any of the above shares previously to the day of sale can, in most instances, do so on application to the auctioneer, with positive offer.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had at the offices of the auctioneer, No. 3, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.; and at the MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

IN LIQUIDATION.
RE THE NORTH MINERA LEAD MINING COMPANY, 1860 (LIMITED).

MR. CHARLES THOMAS is instructed by the Liquidators to offer FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday, the 3d of January, 1867, at One o'clock precisely, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, in One Lot, subject to such conditions as will be produced at the time of sale, the MINE, SETT, or GRANT, together with all the MACHINERY and MATERIALS belonging to the above company.
For further particulars apply to the office of the MINING JOURNAL, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.; to the agent on the mine; and to the auctioneer, at his office, No. 3, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL SHAREDEALER, UNION CHAMBERS, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. LANE AND GIBBS, 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. (Members of the Mining Exchange), STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, AND FINANCIAL AGENTS, transact business in all kinds of securities at closest net prices for cash or account.
Parties of respectability can have transfers registered in their names previous to payment.
Daily price list on application.
Bankers: London and County Bank.

MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, 2, BUCKLEBURY, LONDON, E.C.

Business transacted in every description of stocks and shares at lowest market prices, free of commission.
All communications will receive immediate attention, either personally or by letter.
Bankers: London and Westminster.

MR. JOHN LITTLE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
77, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. (late of Redruth).
Immediate attention to orders by telegraph or letter.
Prompt settlements.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. has SPECIAL BUSINESS in East Grenville, Seton, and West Caradon shares.

MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 12 years), has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, at net prices:—

10 East Lovell, £10 1/4.	50 Chontales, £4 1/2 dis.	7 Maundlin, 6s.
4 East Basset, £21 1/4.	60 Frontino, 3s. 9d.	11 Sparrow, 6s.
30 E. Providence, 13s. 9d.	50 Gt. Retallack, 12s. 6d.	5 Dyfnegwm, £7.
40 North Crofty, £23 1/2.	3 W. Chiverton, £23 1/2.	5 Gt. Wh. Ver., £14 1/2.
50 Prince of Wales, 26s.	10 Chiverton, £6 18s. 9d.	25 N. Treskerby, £2 10 6
20 Chiverton Moor, £4 1/2.	15 North Roskear.	5 West Caradon, £13 1/2
10 Clifford, £6 1/2.	50 So. Condurrow, 11s. 9d.	10 Drake Walls, 8s. 9d.
50 Calbeck Fells, 9s. 9d.	30 New Tamar, 25s. 9d.	15 E. Carn Brea, £2 6 9
10 Great Laxey, £17 1/2.	5 South Basset, £5 1/2.	25 Wh. Grenville, 26s. 9d.
20 Marke Valley, £4.	4 Wheal Buller, £18.	35 E. Grenville, 42s. 6d.
15 East Caradon, £5 1/2.	50 Crebor, 12s. 9d.	50 So. Grenville, 8s. 6d.
10 Stray Park, 34s.	1 Wheal Basset, £33.	40 So. Darren, 29s. 6d.
10 Great Fortune, £411 3	3 W. Margaret, £4 16 3	30 Wheal Ury, 7s. 3d.
25 Wheal Agar, 28s. 9d.	25 West Basset, 16s. 6d.	5 Trelawny, £23 1/2
10 Kitty (St. Agnes), 45s.	25 Prosper United, £23 1/2.	50 Mineral Rights, 10 6
10 Tincroft, £10 1/2.	40 Gt. N. Laxey, 25s. 6d.	50 Gt. So. Tolgus, 11s. 9d.

PESTARENA GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—FOR SALE, ONE HUNDRED SHARES (£2 paid), for £200 net cash. Apply to GRANVILLE SHARP, Stock and Sharedealer, 32, Poultry, London.

PROSPER UNITED.—WANTED, some SHARES in these MINES, at about £2 1/2 per share.—Address, "Prosper," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

LANFAIR GREEN AND BLUE SLATE QUARRY (Limited) to £5, £3 10s. per share paid-up).—TO BE SOLD, FORTY SHARES, at £1 10s. per share.—Address, D. DULLEY, Westfield, Wellingtonborough. The manager and directors feel assured of the prosperity of the undertaking.

LANFAIR GREEN AND BLUE SLATE QUARRY.—Manager, T. HARVEY, Esq.—TO BE SOLD, FIFTY SHARES at a very considerable discount.—Address, "N. K. H.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO CAPITALISTS.—ON SALE, FORTY SHARES of £10 each (fully paid-up), and no further liability, in a FIRST-CLASS MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—For particulars, address "G. 53," Post-office, Manchester.

BRECONSHIRE, MID-WALES.—SLATE QUARRIES TO LET, near NEWBIDGE-ON-WYE.—Apply to Mr. PRATT, Crickhowell.

TENDERS FOR ROYAL COPPER MINES IN PORTUGAL (ST. JOAO DO DESERTO AND ALGARES).—AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, at present in Madrid, who is conversant with Portuguese, and is practically acquainted with MINING OPERATIONS, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT to REPORT upon, or otherwise assist in this undertaking.—Address, "C. R.," care of Messrs. Pottle and Son, 14, Royal Exchange.

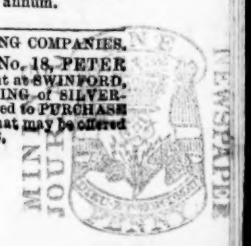
ROBERT LIBBY AND SON,
MINE AND SHAREDEALERS,
CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

MESSRS. R. C. CLIFTON AND CO., SHAREBROKERS,
ALDINE CHAMBERS, PRINCESS STREET, MANCHESTER.
Mines inspected, and reports furnished. The best practical advice given to capitalists as to investments in mining.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank, Manchester.

MESSRS. CARNE AND CARTHEN,
BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHAREDEALERS, FINANCIAL AGENTS, NEGOTIATORS FOR THE SALE OF MINES AND MINING PROPERTY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ST. JUST AND WEST CORNWALL MINING OFFICES, 12, NORTH BUILDINGS, BROAD STREET TERMINUS, E.C.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon.
Mining, Railway, and other Shares bought, sold, or exchanged. Shares for sale in mines and quarries that will pay 15 to 20 per cent. per annum.
Offices, 5, Finsbury-street, London, E.C.

TO MINING AGENTS AND DIRECTORS OF LEAD MINING COMPANIES.
MESSRS. WESTON AND COLLINGBORN, of No. 18, PETER STREET, BRISTOL, having fitted up an establishment at SWINFORD, near BITTON, BRISTOL, for the SMELTING and REFINING of SILVER-LEAD and the other qualities of LEAD ORES, are now prepared to PURCHASE by TENDER, or otherwise, LEAD ORES in any quantities that may be offered to them.—Swinford, near Bitton, Gloucestershire, Oct. 5, 1866.



Original Correspondence.

DETECTION AND REMOVAL OF LIGHT CARBURETTED HYDROGEN GAS FROM COAL MINES—No. III.

SIR.—In examining a coal mine, the presence of gas will always be made manifest by what in miners' language is called a top, such being a blue halo cast around, and tapering upwards into a fine effulgent point upon the darkened flame, varying in brightness, size, and appearance, in proportion to the purity of the atmospheric air with which the gas is mixed. If any impurities be present they generally manifest themselves by producing a margin of a lightish brown colour around the flame of the lamp, surrounded again by a faint light-blue top; such sign representing that although gas is present, it is mixed with carbonic acid gas, or black damp,—a mixture very generally met with in collieries where the gobs and old workings have been laid dead.

Another mode often followed, and may be practically considered a most convenient one, which is to enlarge the flame in the lamp to such a degree that the slightest effect thereon tends to enlarge, or raise it into a black, sooty flame, or what is termed tailing of the lamp; such a flame, as described, being introduced into an atmosphere containing a small proportion of gas, will become unsteady, showing a tendency to rise, or lengthen out, with a fine tapered point. Although this mode is more generally used, perhaps, than any other where the presence of gas is often encountered or apprehended, yet it may be considered only judiciously applied in circumstances or situations whose contingencies are sufficient to keep a guard upon it; as the danger attending coming unexpectedly into an explosive atmosphere, without an attentive guard upon an enlarged flame, is too apparent to be encouraged, and may be considered safe or convenient only in the hands of those daily conversant therewith.

Light carburetted hydrogen gas, when pure, is capable of rendering explosive in the highest degree nine times its own bulk of atmospheric air, so that 1 cubic foot of gas will produce 10 cubic feet of the most explosive mixture that it is capable of forming with atmospheric air. Although it will unite so as to form an explosive compound in different proportions, yet it is with decreased power. It is ascertained that it becomes explosive when mixed with $5\frac{1}{2}$ times its own volume of atmospheric air, and continues explosive, with variable force, up to a mixture of $14\frac{1}{2}$ times its volume of atmospheric air. Beyond this proportion, although unexplosive, yet its pressure is manifested by the blue halo, or top, on the flame, up to 1-30th part of the atmosphere. But should it be found to be evolved so as to form a greater proportion with the circulating medium than 1 in 5, it will be found to be incapable of sustaining either respiration or combustion. And although it will not explode at this mixture, neither is its presence indicated in the lamp by the same symptoms as when forming such proportion as to render it explosive, nevertheless it possesses a characteristic sign, which, if observed, will be found sufficient to arrest the attention of anyone to the state of the atmosphere, and deter from remaining in such longer than necessary. All situations found incapable of sustaining combustion may, and ought, to be considered dangerous, and all attempts to enter therein should be avoided.

Fire-damp, when forming more than one-fifth of the atmosphere, as well as carbonic acid gas, is incapable of supporting either respiration or combustion, yet the characters of the two are such as to render it almost impossible to confound one with the other. These two being the most frequently encountered in coal mines are, nevertheless, not the only gases met with. There are others, of whose character I confess myself ignorant, except the mineral characteristics they present to those brought unexpectedly in contact with them.

I remember entering some old workings in a colliery in Northumberland, which had been just then by subsequent working opened into, after being closed for 45 years, during which time the greater part of them had been filled with water; but a short time previous to the opening being made they were drained. When making the attempt to explore the workings, I felt a peculiar sensation steal over me, which caused me to pay particular attention to the lamp which I carried, it being a Stephenson lamp. I first considered it due to the presence of carbonic acid gas, but, after a little observation, I found that the flame in the lamp burned brightly midway between top and bottom; at bottom it indicated symptoms of fire-damp by a blue top, while at top of the seam it burnt dull, and would have gradually burnt out, if it had been allowed to remain there. Although the symptoms of the two gases most frequently met with in collieries were each represented by their signs, yet from the position in which each was indicated, it was clearly shown that this could be neither one or the other. The odour emitted from this place was most peculiar; it produced something like rigidity in the respiratory organs, so much so that a person present remarked that "he felt as though a piece of wood were placed as a gag betwixt his teeth," and which I thought very expressive of the sensation produced. I mention this instance as showing, from experience, the encountering of other gases, perhaps equally as dangerous as those generally met with—viz., fire-damp and black-damp, thought by many to be the only two to be apprehended in coal mines. Yet however numerous the different gases evolved may be, or the mixtures of them, contingent to a mine, they have all attendant characteristics peculiar to themselves, which will be ever manifested by an action upon the flame or the respiratory organs, often upon both, with an effect which cannot be passed over without observation by those encountering it.

From this it might be argued by those unacquainted with a coal mine, that if its effect be such as always to render its presence manifest, the danger of colliery explosions ought to be seen, and means used to avert their consequences; but for the information of those not practically acquainted with the subject, allow me to say such danger is usually lurking or lodged in places where it is not possible to approach in order to detect its presence—as in fallen gobs, the position of which cannot be ascertained; and if there should be open space about the fallen stone, and gas be evolved, it will ascend, and remain in such position, unless a fall from an over stratum should force it out. The consequences of these gases coming in contact with open lights is a danger which can only be avoided by the use of a safety-lamp.

The law which governs the diffusion of fire-damp through atmospheric air in a laboratory, or lecture-room, is somewhat different from that which governs the same in a coal mine. It is thought the natural affinity of these two bodies is such as to cause them to mix or diffuse themselves regularly throughout in even proportions, according to the quantity of each present; whereas in a coal mine we generally find, however little they may be disturbed, that if there be any part clear, or, at least, not explosive, it is at the bottom of the mine, whilst at the top, in the same place, it may be highly explosive; so that the difference of gravitation of these two bodies is sufficient to neutralise the law of diffusion by which the mixing of these two are governed. But if we introduce currents of air, and force them to pass through such irregular mixture, the law of diffusion is so far aided as to form an even mixture of the bodies, in whatever proportion they may be present; for any agitation, however slight, will cause them to unite in any proportion. This, no doubt, has led all experimentalists to favour the opinion of the natural affinity of the two being such as to cause their regular diffusion throughout. I have noticed persons when examining a place with a safety-lamp, after failing to detect its presence in the ordinary way, they have moved their hand along the top once or twice, which has had the effect of disturbing that which was clinging to the top, and made its presence manifest on the lamp. But if there be a good and sufficient current of air to receive any gas that may be expelled, care being taken that no open lights are in its course, perhaps, the most effective mode of ridding a place of its presence is to wave a piece of deal, a little larger than your hand, at top of the part where found to exist, but not so as to render the whole volume of air explosive, for it ought only to apply to single passages, where gas may be found clinging to the top in small quantities. In abandoned workings, and in gobs, it would be sheer folly to attempt to force any considerable body of gas suddenly, either by force of ventilation or agitation. No doubt but many of your readers will have observed that whilst a column of air has been circulating through a passage only sufficient at a slow speed to fill the bottom of such passage, and that although where such current of air was passing faintly in-

dicating gas on the lamp, above it was found gas in a pure and unexplosive state; the line of these two bodies being rendered very apparent by what appears to be a line of white vapour on the coal wall.

I have noticed, in removing large bodies of gas, that if a current of air can be sent through that part of the mine where it exists, it will come out in an explosive state, having taken from the large body of gas through which it has passed sufficient to render it explosive. This in a level mine is a matter of no great difficulty, whilst in mines lying at heavy angles the difficulty is often very great, owing to fire-damp, on account of its lightness, ascending into the highest parts of the mine to which it may have access; and if from any cause these workings get charged to any considerable extent, it requires great care and judgment in arranging the ventilation, so as to remove it safely and conveniently. In such situations it will withstand the power of ventilation of great force; but should that power be rendered sufficient to move the gas, it generally does so by forcing it away in a volume; in which case care is necessary in having at different points by which it will have to pass an inlet, or intake, for fresh air to mix with it, and render it harmless; otherwise it will pass along the return air-roads in an explosive state for a great distance, and in the event of not having to join other return roads from other districts, might in such explosive state reach the furnace. Such a contingency does not often occur, yet this should not deter from taking precautionary measures to meet such contingencies. But when gas is found in the higher workings of steep mines, perhaps the safest mode of removing it is to arrange the ventilation so as to take it away in as small portions as the openings of the mine will allow, for the danger of small volumes of gas being removed is not attended with that inconvenience which larger bodies give rise to. There is seldom any difficulty or inconvenience attending ventilating deep workings, as gas when evolved escapes by its own gravity, thus aiding rather than retarding the power of the ventilating current.

"M. E." in a recent letter, states he has learned from the Journal that Mr. Ansell's Fire-damp Indicator is stoutly opposed, which is what might have been expected. In this at least he cannot be disappointed. He warns practical men to be careful how they oppose the inventions of great minds, as their sole aim, no doubt, is to benefit mankind generally. But I cannot conceive by what right the practical miner should be censured for refusing to place implicit confidence in an invention little understood and inadequately comprehended. I believe the feeling of the mining community generally, at least as far as I can learn, towards Mr. Ansell's Indicator is one of confidence in its use when examining a mine, but we claim credit for seeing a marked difference betwixt an instrument useful in certain situations or particular service only, and so using it according to its capabilities, and that of adopting it as an instrument generally capable of meeting all the emergencies and contingencies to which a coal mine is subject. "M. E." ought to bear in mind that the supervision of any branch, more particularly when the safety of human life is concerned, requires great care and judgment, in ascertaining and determining the most effective means for reducing explosions to a minimum. I conclude from his remarks, as to the indication of gas upon the safety-lamp not being appreciable until it is near the point of explosion, that he can understand but very little about gas, and its indications on the lamp. His remarks upon a register being kept of the indications of this instrument, in like manner as the register of the barometer is kept, is, I think, an idea worthy to be retained, as some benefit would, no doubt, result from such a record, seeing that gas is often present before the barometer moves.

C. HODGSON.

DUPLEX VENTILATION FOR COLLIERIES.

SIR.—A somewhat remarkable, and to me perfectly novel, suggestion has just been made in relation to the ventilation of collieries, which, without a great deal of consideration, I should be equally averse to condemn or to adopt; it is entirely free from the absurdities which characterise many of the suggestions which have been made; but, at the same time, I am at a loss to see, at once, how it can be turned to practical account. The writer bids us "try to suppose the effect of ventilating the workings of mines by blowing air into them so as to raise the atmospheric pressure 1 or even 2 inches? If this were done (say) for eighteen hours out of twenty-four, and the workings ventilated the other six hours by reversing the process (which might easily be done with the same machinery), I believe all the gases given out would be safely conveyed away during the six hours, and as safely stopped back during the eighteen hours of compression." Now, that there would be a smaller quantity of gas given off when the air was compressed is beyond question, and the removal of the confined daily would seem to be calculated to remedy the evils of accumulation, which has generally been considered unavoidable, when the ventilation is produced by forcing air into a mine instead of extracting it as usual. Again, eighteen hours would leave a good margin for commencing the compression long before working hours, and continuing it until every one was out of the pit, at least, in the South Yorkshire district.

But the question is, what would be the effect of making the changes suggested twice in twenty-four hours. During the eighteen hours the gas would be pent up by the pressure, and the pit would be comparatively clear, but the instant that pressure was removed, this pent-up gas, which is very penetrating, would render the entire pit more explosive than the Oaks was a minute before the explosion, and I much doubt whether in six hours anything like an inexplosive atmosphere could be obtained. Consequently, when the compression was recommenced this explosive mixture would all be driven into the working places instead of pure air, and not one of them could be approached without firing the pit.

Nor would it be possible to compress into the downcasts, and extract from the upcasts, and so prevent the reversal of the air current, for there would remain the difficulty of removing twenty-four hours' gas in six hours. The adoption of such a system, so far as I can at present comprehend it, would not be advantageous as a distinct system, because the pit would never be fit to work in; whilst to attempt to employ it as auxiliary to the furnace, would ensure a monster explosion eighteen hours after the suggestion was acted upon.

Durham, Dec. 19.

CARBON.

ANSSELL'S FIRE-DAMP INDICATOR.

SIR.—I shall be very glad to reply to the queries of "Carbon," so far as I am able. I am quite aware that Mr. Ansell's "Fire-Damp Indicator," in its present shape, is far from being as perfect as could be wished; it will, I hope, be much improved, but even in its present shape I consider it calculated to be very useful. I really do not attach so much importance as "Carbon" to its defects—that is, supposing them to be all that he alleges. However, I will, perhaps, best explain my views by accompanying "Carbon" to the bottom of the Monkwearmouth Coal Mine, or any other average one, which we can easily do, although invisible to each other, and quite inconspicuous, so far as the busy miners are concerned. Let us suppose that we have reached the bottom, and also travelled (say) 500 yards from the shaft along the main level, where a strong current of pure air is passing; we now pass into the main return through a pair of "man doors," locked of course. We examine the air by means of the Davy lamp, and can see little appearance, if any, of gas or fire-damp upon it. We then examine it by means of a candle, forty to the pound. We observe a top on the candle of a certain length and colour, and we agree that there is nothing dangerous about this top, but just at this moment another "sprite" comes on the scene; and, although he is invisible, he can make us hear, and he very bluntly asks us what that return current is composed of, what are its constituent parts? and, receiving no answer, he asks again what percentage of fire-damp it contains? Now, I ask "Carbon" if we do not appear very foolish? And again, will not the "Indicator," which is hanging in the main intake just outside the doors, help us out of our dilemma? It is taken into this main return, and we ascertain what percentage of fire-damp that current of air contains. Now, is this not a great point gained? We have left the "rule of thumb," alluded to in my first letter, and gained real ground to stand upon. Whatever the experience of a man may have been, he cannot give you such data as is here obtained. From such a process as this a practised eye would be able to state pretty nearly how much gas any current of air contained, even without the indicator, after experimenting with the latter.

I certainly never contemplated that it would be possible or desir-

able to ascertain the state of the air in all the working places of a mine. The overmen and deputies can do that very well by the means taken at present, and if they do their duty they will allow no district, or working place in any district, to be worked if the atmosphere there is in an explosive state. But, with respect to the main returns, the viewer and other officials must see that the total quantity of air circulated is enough to keep them sufficiently below the explosive point, and it is here that the "Fire-Damp Indicator" ought to come into play. "Carbon," I see, does not deny that it is capable of being used to ascertain the precise state of the return air in the main and district returns, and here we have valuable data sufficient to give a broad and comprehensive idea of the actual state of any mine, and also of the margin which exists to allow for falls of stone, reducing the dimension of the air-ways, or sudden falls of the barometer, causing a greater flow of gas from the coal, the workings, and the grooves.

Newcastle, Dec. 19.

M. E.

MACHINE AND FURNACE VENTILATION.

SIR.—Referring to the latter part of your Correspondent's report from Durham last week, I have now the pleasure to inform you that we are preparing for the erection of several large machines on the Lemille's system. Prof. Jevons, of Owen's College, called upon me the other day, and both he, Prof. Roscoe, and the whole of the engineers who have called upon me are of opinion that mechanical must supersede furnace ventilation.

When the accidents occurred at Oaks and Talk-o'-th'-Hill Collieries, the barometer was very much disturbed, as you will see by the enclosed,* and it is at such times the furnace fails. I shall shortly have a notice for the Journal, and a report of experiments made in this country. I think I may congratulate myself on being the means of introducing so useful an apparatus, calculated, as I believe it is, for saving the life of our colliers, and the property of their masters.

ELLIS LEVER.

The movements of the barometer for the last few days were—

	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	9 P.M.
Dec. 11	30.34	30.31	30.13
Dec. 12	29.76	29.70	29.73
Dec. 18	29.36	29.35	29.34

Cross-street, Manchester.

E. BRYAN.

COAL STATISTICS VERSUS STRIKES.

SIR.—Why is it your correspondent, "Looker-On," passes over the years between 1855 and 1861? He gives the amount of mines in Yorkshire in 1853 and 1854 as 276; in 1855 as 333. It is evident these new mines could not be opened to produce any considerable output in one year, but they would in the following years, and would, also, show the progressive state of the trade before the Unions had much to do with it; and if your correspondent, "Looker-On," or Mr. Ruglen, would supply the following information the country would be able to judge (rightly) of the good or bad effects of Unions:—1. How many mines at work?—2. How many men employed?—3. How much coal raised in the different counties quoted each year from 1853 to 1865 inclusive? Great improvements have been made, which ought to enable each man to put out a greater quantity of coal, but let us see if they have.

A CONSTANT READER.

Abergavenny, Dec. 17.

NEUMEYER'S INEXPLOSIVE GUNPOWDER.

SIR.—On the 12th inst. experiments were made with this powder at the Welsh Slate Company's Quarry. There were present the gentlemen interested in bringing it into use—Mr. G. A. Neumeyer, of Taucha, near Leipzig, Saxony, the inventor; Baron A. de Brandt, of Paris; and Mr. E. H. Newby, of King William-street, London, the English agent; also several of the managers of the leading slate quarries in the district. The first trial was made in pillaring. The piece of rock to be pillared was a small one, so that much strength was not required; but, however, the powder, either through being too heavily charged or excessive tamping, exhibited too much strength for the occasion, for the block was not only pillared but thrown to some distance, and was considerably injured. Here we must remark that had the ordinary powder been used for the same purpose, possibly the same result might have happened, for evidently want of judgment was to be seen in drilling the hole where it was drilled, neither was it at right angle to the cleavage, which is indispensably necessary in order to secure good pillaring. The new powder was next tried in an obstinate looking piece of rock, which it was necessary to remove, in order to obtain a loose end. In this case much strength was desirable, for the piece of rock was required to be removed clean off. The powder being well tamped, it was fired, and the result was highly satisfactory: it far exceeded our expectation, as it carried all clean off. To give greater satisfaction was impossible. The third trial was another attempt at pillaring: the quality of the slate rock was of the very best. The first experiment had taught the lesson of the absurdity of filling this hole within an inch or two to its mouth (which is necessary in pillaring) with the new powder; it was, therefore, thought expedient to put a stick to fill a part of the hole throughout its whole length, to lessen the space; this done, the powder was poured into it, and after it was filled to its brim, Mr. Neumeyer, to our great astonishment, applied the flame of a candle to the powder, the mouth of the hole being unenclosed, upon which it simply burnt itself out, without explosion, emitting a shower of sparks, and a pretty strong flame, not unlike what the ordinary powder would do on applying fire to it when damp. The hole was charged again, tamped, and fired, but the block was not only pillared but broken across, and had received considerable injury besides. In this case the bargain men confidently stated that with the ordinary powder they would have pillared the block uninjured, and we have no reason to think otherwise.

The following day experiments were also made at the Rhiwbrydyr Slate Company's Quarry, and the result was very satisfactory, particularly in unroofing, tunnelling, and blasting hard rock. Its smoke, we observed, dispersed quickly, and its smell was not so nauseous as that of the ordinary powder, gun-cotton, and nitro-glycerine.

We are of opinion that it is an invaluable explosive for miners and rockmen in general, and cannot fail to become a great favourite with them, on account of its perfect safety, as most accidents that happen to these men arise through tamping, preparing paper cartridges, and, need we add, smoking.—Festiniog, Dec. 18.

CYMRO.

STONE BREAKERS, AND THE PATENT LAWS.

SIR.—Since the introduction of Blake's very excellent Patent Stone Breaker, I have been exceedingly interested and amused watching the many glaring attempts at infringements, under the head of improvements, which its great and merited success has called forth, both in this country and America. It is, without doubt, this large class of imitators and infringers that bring discredit and odium—in the minds of the general public—upon inventors as a body; for no sooner does some great mind conceive, perfect, and successfully introduce an advance in some branch of science and industry, than up springs a host of dishonest pilferers, envious always of real merit and excellency, who attempt by all kinds of stratagems, insidious imitations, and colourable pretences to rob him of his just honours and rewards. Usually, this large class of pretended inventors are as poor in pocket as in honour; and, therefore, a real inventor trying to protect himself against such harpies by process of law finds himself contending against men of straw, and gets his expenses for his pains. I recently have had some experience of this class of inventors; two of them were introduced to me who were seeking money to patent and introduce a valuable improvement upon a very successful invention. After considerable exertion to induce me to buy a "pig in a poke," and finding I would not, they agreed, if I would enter into bonds not to divulge their great invention, to explain it to me, and the means they would adopt to turn it to profitable account. When this was done, and I had compared the original invention, plans, and specifications with their pretended improvements, I found the latter so outrageously absurd, and bearing such an unmistakable attempt at piracy, that I was astounded. I, however, simply told them I thought there would be some difficulty in proving the value of their improvements, &c., and were I to advance the money they required I should run a great risk of never seeing it again. Then did they show their true colours; for they coolly informed me that, whether their improvements would work or not, they were sure to

make money when they had obtained their patent, and the fact became known that they had money at their back; for the owners of the original invention were men of means, who were making large sums yearly by way of royalties, and would rather pay a good round sum down to buy out the improvements, than have their clients disturbed, and the validity of their patent called in question.

This is the way, and this is the view, I have no doubt, with which scores of patents are yearly taken out. It is high time, when such things can be, that some alterations were made in the Patent Laws, by which real inventors could find real security for their productions, and capitalists could lend money to work and introduce them with the ordinary business risks alone, and not the extra risk of having to buy out a lot of worthless imitations. If the Patent Laws were a security—a reality and not a sham—would there be, subsequent to Blake's Patent Stone Breaker, any such patents granted for stone breakers as those described in the Journal for the past few weeks, particularly those referred to by Mr. Maraden, in his justly indignant letter in your last week's issue; or such machines as we see noticed in a recent number of the *American Mining Index*, "Dodge's Quartz crusher," the "Bullock crusher," and the "Thunderbolt crusher?"—I fancy not.—*Hammersmith, Dec. 18.*

A. LONGBOTTOM.

THE SODIUM AMALGAMATION PROCESS.

SIR,—Permit me to add a few words of explanation to a sentence in a letter which you did me the honour to publish in last week's Journal, and which will, I see, bear a double interpretation. I said that the publication of my process in your Journal in June antedated that (i.e., the publication) of either Prof. Wurtz's or my patents. As some of your readers may not give its full value to the important word "that," allow me to say that my patent is dated Feb. 11, 1865, whilst it was not published by the Patent Office until January, 1866. Therefore, your publication in June, 1865, whilst it was nearly five months subsequent to the date of my patent, antedated its publication by about seven months.

WILLIAM CROOKES, F.R.S.

Chemical News office, Wine Office-court, Fleet-street, Dec. 20.

GOLDEN DOUBTS AND FEARS.

SIR,—I hear from various sources with regret, but without surprise, that some at least, if not several of the gold mining companies in North Wales are finding their work unprofitable, and are about to give it up. I trust this is not altogether the case, for though under present conditions it is not likely everywhere to pay, yet I am persuaded that, in many cases, the very thing has been left undone that should give them the best chance of success; and I am also pretty sure that there is no real occasion for despondency, if the conditions necessary for success be followed.

Nature must be wooed if she is to be won, and if we go on seizing at haphazard on promising looking quartz veins, and finding they contain a few pennyweights of gold to the ton, work them eagerly, in the hope they will yield as many ounces, what but disappointment can result? Such a course is not scientific—i.e., it is not based on a careful study of the phenomena. I know that there are the most experienced practical miners and mine surveyors employed to report on and watch the working of the lodes; and some of these have geological knowledge too. But if we have not found out where the rich lodes lie, and where the poor ones abound—if we have no rule further than the happy discovery of a good lode in one place, and the less fortunate accident of finding in another a bad one, to put up machinery for, we had better go abroad for our gold at once.

Yet the fact remains, that some of the companies, the Clogau and Vigna and the Welsh Gold for instance, do find it remunerative; and the small mines, hardly open yet, in the district of the waterfalls are at least causing no loss. It is evident, therefore, that gold is to be won at advantage, and it only remains for the companies, instead of winding-up their affairs, to ascertain, by a strict survey of the whole ground, whether they are, or are not, neglecting the best portions of it, and concentrating their energies on some one or two veins, because they happened to be the first discovered which could yield any return. It is well known that gold rock mining has only turned out profitably in the older rocks (chiefly Silurian or Cambrian in most parts of the world). It is equally well known that in Wales the gold, with one notable exception, is won only in the Lingula flag formation. But is it as well known yet in what portion of this formation it is richest? Has the system on which the faults and dislocations occur been studied here as they study mining abroad? and in fact are the maps on which the mining operations are based as complete as they ought to be, and might be? I will answer for it, that in many cases they are the barest outlines, and that, too, only in the neighbourhood of the works themselves.

Let the ground be thoroughly searched from end to end, not only for lodes, but for the surface indications of faults and dislocations. Many of the faults bear lodes—indeed, every lode is a dislocation of more or less amount, and it may then turn out, as I am certain it will, that in many cases the richer ground has been left untouched, and the poorer begun upon.

I am speaking only as a geologist, not as a practical miner or mine surveyor, but having traversed the ground nearly from one end to the other I am not trusting to an opinion only, and I am convinced that a rigorous survey will have the best results, even if in some cases it should establish the fact that in certain localities and portions of the region there is no chance of profitable mining whatever.

I hope before long to address you more at length on this matter, meanwhile I should not be using the information already gained if I did not express my full conviction that there are abundant indications of a rich and complicated field of work, and that the mining companies have no reason whatever to despair of success. With silver-lead, copper, zinc, arsenical pyrites, and other minerals, the mining ground around the Merionethshire mountains ought to be anything but unprofitable.

J. W. SALTER, F.G.S.

Bolton-road, St. John's Wood, Dec. 19.

SILVER MINING IN NEVADA, U. S.

SIR,—I have pleasure in forwarding you some facts relating to the Silver Mines of Nevada, which are very remarkable, when it is remembered that the country has only been known a few years as a mineral-bearing region. Seven years ago the Comstock lode was discovered, near which the city of Virginia is built, now numbering a population of 23,000. In the district named silver mining has progressed more than in any other on the east side of the Sierra Nevada mountains, from the fact that it was supposed that the precious metal existed only in the mountain now named Mount Davidson. In the year 1863, Mr. F. O'Neal discovered some rich lodes of silver ore in the neighbourhood of Reese River, samples of which he brought to Virginia city for assay and mill trial, the results from which had been equal to any derived from the ore found at Mount Davidson. This led to a wider field of search, or "prospecting." Since that time many fine veins have been discovered, and worked with remunerative success, in that section of the country. Several mills have been erected there, which are in constant and profitable working in the reduction of the ores. About the same time the district of the Humboldt was also found to be argentiferous, and some large quantities of ore were brought from it to Virginia city for the purpose of being worked in the mills. They were, however, only able to work sulphuretted ores, and those to not within 30 to 40 per cent. of their valuable contents. These new ores, which were antimonial silver, were very inadequately treated, but still with sufficiently satisfactory results to induce attention to the argentiferous formations in that part of the new territory. Prof. B. Silliman was sent from New York to inspect and report generally, and this resulted in having several large parcels of the ore from these mines sent to San Francisco and shipped to England for working. All these samples yielded important results. One lot produced 274. 6s. per ton; another lot, 128. 11s.; a third, 173. 10s.; a fourth, 282. 9s.; a fifth, 164. 6s.; and a sixth, 136. 8s. These were, of course, selected ores, as the great distance from the mine to the port, and the imperfect means of conveyance, would not warrant the transport of promiscuous ore.

Since these discoveries were made, it has been found that the mountains further east are equally rich in this metal—indeed, the whole range of the mountains, north and south of the overland mail route, have been found to contain argentiferous veins of immense richness. South of the mail route, the Torrey range has been ex-

amined to the extent of 100 miles, with great promise of productiveness. As far east as the Diamond district many valuable mines have been explored: it is not improbable even to the west side of the Great Salt Lake the country is rich in silver. To the north, in the newly-explored regions of Jaho, are the richest deposits of sulphuretted silver; a sample of the ore is now in London, containing 72 per cent. of silver. It is the opinion of scientific and practical men that from the Great Salt Lake to the summit of the Sierra Nevada west, and south from Mexico, the whole continent extending into the British possession is a great mineral zone, which it will take centuries to develop. The ores of silver found over this vast expanse of volcanic mountain formation are associated with almost every variety of mineral, and hence the difficulty in the country of treating each in a suitable manner, as its respective characteristics would upon analysis point out. At present, the sulphuretted ores associated with iron pyrites are almost exclusively worked, and rarely closer than within 30 per cent. of their contents.

Notwithstanding these disadvantages, the daily returns are extremely large from nearly all the districts. The following extract from a Virginia city paper will, as an instance, exhibit the fact:—

"Wells, Fargo, and Co., shipped yesterday 28 bars of bullion, weighing 1830 lbs., and valued at \$40,735 98 c. Moore, Thell and Co. of this city, received yesterday for assay 7342 ozs. of crude bullion. Van Wyck and Sanchez, Gold Hill, received yesterday for melting and assay 2348 ozs. of crude bullion. Edwards and Wiegand, Gold Hill, received yesterday for melting and assay 7505 ozs. of crude bullion. The Consolidated Company, Gold Hill, has just declared a dividend of \$800 per foot."

The average daily amount of bullion registered, and sent by the express only during the last year from Virginia city alone was \$63,000 per diem.—*Gresham House, London.*

THOMAS SPARGO.

ALGERIA—No. VII.

THE QUICKSILVER MINES OF MAXEME.

SIR,—Accompanied by Mr. Brodie and Mr. Cabaro, I went to see the quicksilver mines of Maxeme. We started from Philipville to San Charles, passing the monument by the road side that the good folk of Algeria had erected in commemoration of the Emperor's open-air breakfast. San Charles is a distance of about 14 miles from Philipville. We then took the road to Bonne, a seaport of note, but stopped at a place called Razel-Mar, 6 miles from San Charles. At Razel-Mar we turned off to the right hand, pursuing a newly-made mountain road of moderately good construction, rising on an angle of 5° for nearly 2 miles, so that the vertical height we attained must have been about 800 feet above Razel-Mar. Some half-way up the hill we passed the refining-furnaces. There was a small water-wheel erected there, but the whole of this work did not give me a high opinion of the engineering ability. The water-courses were very expensively built of stone, instead of being cheaply cut out of the earth; and the furnace did not appear to answer the purpose for which it was intended. At the top we crossed through a gap, or depression. The mountain ridge was covered by light cork timber, and in 200 yards came upon the eastern frontage of the range, and following it along a little to the eastward we soon found ourselves on the site of the mine. The buildings for the offices consisted of a line of houses on a level with the mouth of the adit, the entrance to this part of the works. We here entered the mine, and in about 15 fathoms came upon the vein, which was beautifully streaked by vermilion wherever the metal had permeated. I consider this formation to be a very extensive deposit of quicksilver. In order to form a correct judgment, I was assisted by exceedingly well-executed plans and sections, which were exhibited with the utmost courtesy. Of course, these merely referred to matters of detail, and were not calculated to enlighten us on the subject of the theory or natural laws that governed the form of the deposit, and on this point we had to come to our own conclusions. After examining the interior of the mine we devoted the remainder of the day to an inspection of the out-cropping of the metallic bed. I have seldom seen a better demonstrated evidence at the surface of a great deposit of metal: the backs of the vein or bed extended along the face of the hill for fully a quarter of a mile in length, well developed and highly crystallised, and everywhere where it was excavated it showed the presence of rich cinabar. There were various sinks along the outcrop of the bed, and every sink showed a great deal of mercurial ore. From the great length of the metalliferous deposit at surface, I predict that eventually there will be opened a mine of great magnitude below. With reference to the general formation of the deposit, I am of opinion that it is an inclined bed of considerable dimensions, probably 100 feet in thickness, underlying to the westward on an angle of 45°, containing beds of sulphuretted mercury more or less horizontal, and more or less regular in their formation, but recurring with sufficient repetition to yield a great amount of mercury, and capable of giving large profits. The metallic bands usually average from 10 to 20 inches in thickness, and according to my estimate, yielded from 5 per cent. of quicksilver, and this estimate was afterwards unexpectedly corroborated by independent enquiries of Mr. Brodie, who ascertained that the average yield of the mine was 4 per cent.; now, that data, applied to practical working, would seem to give the annexed formula. If we take a cubic fathom of the lode and the metallic bed in it to be 12 inches in thickness, it would give about 300 lbs. of quicksilver, worth about 35s. per fathom. The mining or excavating of this ground would not cost above 3s. It is impossible to pursue these enquiries without coming to the conclusion that in time this must prove a very important mining property; and as this is a type of the quicksilver mines not yet opened in Algeria, it is only fair to assume that for mercury alone this will be a very valuable mining country. It is natural to suppose that the question will arise why the mine has not yet proved so productive and profitable as might be expected from the evidence. I think the fair answer is, that the country, as far as modern mining is concerned, is quite in its infancy. A large sum of money has been expended in furnaces on the hill side, which have never well answered the purpose, and never possessed the elements of practical success. The agent pointed out several places where the drivings had, at great expense, been carried into the hanging wall, a hard silicious trap, very expensive to work: the former agents not well understanding the nature of the ore formation, the beds of ore being composed of a soft calcareous veinstone, and much unnecessary expenditure had been incurred in this way. With reference to the practical working of this mine in future, I should think it would be better to carry down a large inclined shaft to the underlie of the lode; this would not be required for some time, as very large outcrops of ore extend along the hill, which may be easily and cheaply excavated by means of small adits; a mode of operation being now successfully pursued under the management of an able mining engineer from Germany; but whatever the plan of operation that may be introduced, if it be carried into effect with moderate skill, I believe it will establish a very valuable property. From the surface of the mine, looking down to the eastward, there is a fine view of the town of Gemappe. In the centre of the town is established a beautiful public garden, containing a collection of choice flowers, and affording a most agreeable promenade to the inhabitants. At the risk of being considered a bore about the lion—le lion in that country is in everybody's mouth—I heard in Gemappe that his majesty might frequently of a morning be met taking a walk in the streets. I can only say I never met him myself, but from all concurrent testimony, I believe such to be the case.

COPPER MINER.

THE CALDBECK FELS (CONSOLIDATED) SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER COMPANY.

SIR,—I see, by a report of the adjourned meeting in one of the Carlisle papers of the Caldbeck Fells Mining Company, held at Wigton last week, that the "local" directors have carried their point, and possess now the absolute control of the working of the mines. I think that the shareholders should, however, be informed that the reason they succeeded was not (as some suppose) because they held a larger number of shares, but because they possessed were held principally in small lots, while the London gentlemen held their shares in much larger holdings, and, as the Articles of Association prescribe that the holding of 10 shares shall give 10 votes, but the holding of 1000 shares, only 50 votes, the result of the contest arises not from any feeling of confidence in the "local" men, but simply from the accidental circumstance of a foolish clause being inserted in the Articles of the company. In other words, if a London shareholder held 25,000 shares, representing the enormous paid-up capital of nearly 45,000,000 (forty-five thousand pounds), he would only possess 50 votes, and could be actually beaten in voting by five local men holding 15 shares each (or about 100, alto-

gether), which would carry 55 votes. A well-regulated arrangement, truly. However, since the local directors seem determined to fly in the face of the prospectus of the company, which clearly states the office to be in London, and have also decided to oblige the shareholders by the strength of which (particularly took my share), I shall urge the London proprietors to answer: "If there be no equitable remedy, I have no desire to see my property 'managed' in a back lane at Wigton, nor have I subject to the caprice and control of a 'local' board of four directors, one of whom, by the way, resides, I hear, some 100 miles, and another 80 miles from the mines! I cannot think that this so-called 'local' board is calculated to inspire confidence; and if it be true, as I am also told, that this board of local worthies never once visited the mines during the period they have been in our possession to confer with or encourage the manager (showing the interest they have hitherto taken in our affairs), it is certainly significant of the value of their administrative talent, and a credit to the unblushing impertinence with which they call themselves (mark the language)—'well-known men of position and business ability.'"

The cool impudence with which these identical words are imported (apparently with some little difficulty as to where they are to be tacked on) into the "report to the shareholders," just issued by these local directors, could only be "refreshing" in the dog days; but never at any time less than contemptibly conceited. It serves to show the Cumberland system of acquiring notoriety. It could not be more "shoppy" if it came from an advertising tailor. And we may also gather from it that the old copy-book heading "Self praise is no recommendation," has been altogether thrown away upon the local scribes who have actually appended their names to the extraordinary specimen of local talent in composition above alluded to. Many of your readers may think I am joking; but I assure them that this sentence really exists in the document I speak of; and what is, perhaps, even more surprising, the Chairman of the company, Sir Robert Brisco, Bart., is reported to have been asked whether he read the sentence before he signed it, and the answer was in the affirmative! No wonder Cumberland men cannot tolerate London gentlemen, when they publish to the world so striking an illustration of their own ideas of their merits, but which is not exactly participated in by—

A LONDON SHAREHOLDER.

THE IRON MINES IN THE ROCHE MINING DISTRICT.

SIR,—Having given your readers a description of the china-clay and stone trade in this district, I will now endeavour to describe the iron mines now in course of working; also those that are now idle, and are worthy of attention as a safe investment. The iron lodes of this district, as a general rule, run about 10° west of north and east of south, magnetic; some of them can be traced, and have been worked in places almost from the south coast to the North Sea, continuing their size and productiveness in the different changes of ground through which they pass. These are the champion or main lodes of the district, and in general the iron ore is of a much higher percentage than in the small lodes or deposits found in the district. Care should be taken by parties to see that their works are on the main lode, and not on a mere bed or deposit of only a few tons, which is too often opened up merely for sale, by which many parties have been deceived, and most serious injury done to the district, not only for the iron mines, but every other mine, as there has not been a mine worked or brought out by any public company for the last 10 years fairly and honestly; and when we see such deception on the part of the promoters in some mines, and the reckless management in others, it is not to be wondered at that the district is so much neglected: indeed, it is almost in vain to attempt to introduce things that will pay and leave good profits to any mining company at all, after there has been so much deception and bad management as has been practised here for many years past, a great deal of which has been the fault of the promoters themselves, by not looking after their property as they should, and trusting to the flattery of the Theoretical instead of plain truth from the Practical. There are, however, good mines left yet, which can be worked at a fair profit, even at the present price of tin, besides those of clay, iron, &c.

In treating of the iron mines of the district, I will start at WHEEL RUBY, or the southern one, which is now working. This mine is worked by means of an adit level to the depth of 30 fms. below surface, and has at present about thirty workings making iron ore, the cost of getting which to surface is 2s. 9d. per ton, exclusive of timber, &c. which may be set down at 1s. per ton; dues, 6d. per ton, which is the general average; carriage to port, 1s. 9d.; freight to Wales, 2s. 6d.; making a cost of 8s. 6d. delivered in the market, thus leaving a profit of from 5s. 6d. to 6s. per ton. This mine is the property of two gentlemen of St. Austell, one of them having lately purchased one-half for 4000l.; it has been properly managed, and has from the beginning returned large profits.

North of this mine, and on the same side, is the TREVERBYN, which, I am informed, has been within the last week sold to a London company, who are about to put up a small steam-engine for pumping the water, and drawing the iron ore to surface. The lode in this mine, as in the former, is from 4 to 6 ft. wide on an average, and the ore of good quality, producing from 55 to 60 per cent. From the north boundary of this sett the lode has not been worked for nearly one mile in length, and has only been seen by the tin streamers, where it has continued its size throughout, and will no doubt be worked at some future period.

From this piece of ground we continue on the same course of lode, and come to the CANNA MINE, which has been worked to the depth of about 6 fms. by means of a small water-wheel, and large quantities of iron sold. This sett is very worthy of attention, as it contains a fine lode of iron ore, some tin lodes, and some china-clay, which will leave good profits if worked together.

Adjoining this sett to the north, and on the same side, is the SAVATH HILLS, which ground I was over on Friday last, at the request of a friend, and was greatly surprised to see such a property lying idle—a fine bed of china-clay quite open to view, with a good "dry" on the works for drying the clay, a water-wheel, and all other necessary machinery for working the clay extensively, which can be put in good repair for a few pounds and which would enable good profits to be made monthly from the clay alone. Besides this there is the continuation of the iron lode before named, which in this sett is from 6 to 10 ft. wide, running through the sett for nearly a mile in length. In addition to the china-clay and the iron lode there are various tin lodes, producing good work for tin, and, if stamping power were erected on the works, would let on tribute at 10s. or 12s. in 12. Taking this concern altogether, it is one of the most safe investments in the county of Cornwall, and will, if properly managed, return a profit of 2000l. per annum on an outlay of from 3000l. to 4000l.; and I hope the present proprietor will either put it to work himself, or bring it before the public in a proper and legitimate manner, and not be "a dog in the manger"—not willing to work it himself, nor allowing parties to join him that would.

East of this mine is the WHEEL UNION, on the same run of tin lodes, and the same bed of china-clay, the iron lode being a parallel one. Here they have gone to work in a proper and spirited manner, having within the last two months taken out their engine, removed it, and will have it to work by the first of next month. This is also a good and will be a profitable concern; and if mining capitalists would but turn attention to the many surrounding promising properties, we should soon have one of the best and most profitable districts in the county of Cornwall, according to the capital required for bringing it into a profitable state of working.—*St. Austell, Dec. 17.*

ARGUS.

[To be continued in next week's Journal.]

GREAT BONNIE—SOUTH CORNWALL.

SIR,—I did not intend in any public way to unveil the mysteries cast over this concern, nor should I have asked you to assist me in doing so now but for the remarks of Capt. H. B. Grose, in last week's Journal. On May 22, 1863, I inspected *Wheat Eliza* mining sett, and sent my report to the agents, Mr. Joseph Ivin, Junr., being the purser, and Capt. H. B. Grose, the captain. My charge for report, including travelling expenses, was three guineas, which has not been paid up to this day, although I have frequently applied for it. How many hands have reported that I know, but that it had been taken was taken up with and abridged in a prospectus sent out by the South Cornwall Mining Company, in such a way as to leave a far more glowing impression on the mind of the reader than my full report could possibly do, is undoubted. I now beg to ask what right any party had to use my report without paying for it, and what right to alter it without my consent, especially when by doing so a widely different sense was given to that intended, or which could be gathered by the full report? Do you think, Mr. Editor, that the parties concerned will acknowledge their fault, and at once publish my full report in the Journal, and pay me the amount justly due and so long withheld?—*Dooboth Mine, Dec. 19.*

CHAS. THOMAS.

FURZE HILL WOOD—STRANGE CONTRAST.

SIR,—Knowing that the Journal is always open to anything tending to the support of true and honest mining, I take advantage of the fact to draw the attention of the shareholders in this mine to a strange anomaly which appears on the face of the circular report of meeting just issued. I should first state that the names connected with the management are sufficient guarantee that every statement as to the position and prospects shall be, as they have ever proved, rather within the truth, and that not one word of exaggeration which may mislead the shareholders or the public shall be allowed to appear. Well, the report is not, as I have said, a brief and temperate, but a highly encouraging report of the proceedings, position, and prospects of the mine, Capt. Dudge concludes thus:—"I feel confident in saying that, with a moderate rise in the price of tin, and with the aid of water-power for stamping, which no doubt can be had, the mine could be brought into a paying state, and remunerate the shareholders for their great outlay."

Now for the contrast! On page 1 of the circular we find a resolution (passed by the influence of one large holder, backed by the proxies of some deluded friends). "That a special general meeting be held on Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1867, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of suspending operations at this mine or otherwise." Now, placing the captain's report by the side of this resolution may create a feeling of astonishment in the minds of the uninitiated, but to those who are well versed in the history of mine adventures the whole thing will be clear in a moment.

But this, Sir, is not "true and honest mining," and the shareholders may well feel indignant at such an unworthy attempt to wreck their prospects in one of the best mining mines of the day, for purely selfish and personal motives. Some of the large holders (to their honour be it said) do not at all sympathise with this course; they view themselves, very properly, as holding a sacred trust for the smaller and moderate holders, and are prepared, at temporary personal inconvenience, to execute that trust faithfully. But my object is to awake the body of the shareholders to action. This is the way many a good mine is stopped, at great loss to the moderate holders, for want of a little timely organisation to defeat unworthy attempts to sacrifice their valuable property. The mine is unquestionably one of the most promising of its class, and but for the accident and the bad state of the metal markets would probably have been now paying dividends. Is this a mine, then, which should be stopped, or suspended (a milder term, but coming to the same thing), at a moment when rapid improvement in tin is confidently looked for, and the best part of the mine nearly reached? A well-known and most reliable authority on tin mines, inspecting the mine about three weeks ago, said, in utter astonishment, "Why, if you stop your mine now you will simply have just brought it into a good state for some other people!" And this is just the truth. The 54 east is now reported as not only again improved, but "looking more than promising," and in that state that any day a very great discovery may be made, especially when the position of the mine is understood. The ground is easy, and hence almost all the drivages come away at a profit, and getting under the ore ground in the new sett (for which a good premium has lately been paid), great returns may be looked for.

"slide," the ground opened out very productive, and the agents believed that the "slide" would have the same temporary effect as it was interested in. As to Edwards's shaft, which he had often informed the shareholders was situated upon a parallel lode in the very centre of the renowned productive old Wheal Vor lode—he was glad to be in a position to state that the nature of the ground was very similar to that in the old Wheal Vor. Edwards's shaft had also this favourable circumstance, that it was situated between two cross courses, which proved to be the case at Edwards's shaft, he need hardly say productive. If such proved to be the case at Edwards's shaft, he need hardly say that the intrinsic value of the mine would be considerably increased. He stated that these things, he hoped, moderately, and without exaggeration, that shareholders might not be disappointed at the present altered condition of the mine—whether it would recover to the point anticipated had to be proved; the committee had full confidence that it would. They had never at any time exaggerated the good nor withheld from the shareholders the bad, but at all times truthfully stated the exact position of the mine as it was from meeting to meeting. As to his worthy friend and excellent colleague—Mr. Divett—it took a great deal to his worthy friend; when the mine was at its richest point he was not over-elated, and now that it was somewhat poorer he was not depressed. Mr. Divett, Mr. Husband, and himself went to the mine a short time since to go into every point as to its prospects, and also as to the best manner of conducting it under its present circumstances, so as to make the mine live through a present depression. Mr. Divett had not parted with one share, believing they will have in the future that which they had in the past, and all he (the Chairman) said was that he hoped and trusted his confidence would be amply rewarded. There was the old adage, and perhaps, a vulgar one, that "it is no weeping over spilt milk," except as he had heard an Irishman say "To pick it up and wash it," but it was a matter of regret that there should have been made such large returns when tin was at so low a price. He had made a calculation, which showed that, taking the price of tin during the last six or seven years, he might fairly state that the average had been 20s. per ton less than the average previous to that period, so that the loss was about 10s. per ton, or 60,000l., on the tin returned. He would merely express his sincere and fervent hope that the mine would soon recover its position, and that in the meantime they would be able to pay dividends, although they might not be so large as they had been; but should the tin market improve, those minimum dividends would be considerably increased. Having stated so much, he now came to the financial part of their affairs. The accounts he had to submit, made up to the present time, were as follows:

Audited cash balance, Oct. 31.....	£3488	1	6
Received since—Tin sale, November.....	3421	2	8
Received since—Tin sale, December.....	3433	8	2
Sundries, &c., including bills.....	90	18	3
And paid—October cost, including bills.....	£2452	17	11
Sundries, postage, &c.,.....	10	0	0
Balance, cash and bills.....	£7970	12	9
The actual account stands this day as follows—			
ASSETS—Balance, as above.....	£7970	12	9
LIABILITIES—November cost, including bills.....	£2521	5	10
Sundry accounts, salaries, &c.,.....	199	8	6
Balance in favour this day.....	£5249	17	11

The CHAIRMAN said that out of the balance of 5249l. 17s. 11d., the committee recommended a dividend of 7s. 6d. per share, which would leave a balance to be carried forward of 3081l. 7s. 4d.

The report and accounts were received and adopted, and a dividend of 7s. 6d. per share was declared.

The committee of management were re-elected, Mr. J. Tapley Harvey (of Torquay) being appointed a member in the room of Mr. Adam Schoales, who had retired. Mr. G. Noakes was unanimously re-elected Chairman and managing director, with thanks for past services.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the meeting for its continued confidence. He felt that he need not say that it would continue to be his constant aim to merit it. In doing so he did more than his duty, and he hoped, if Providence granted him health to live, yet to see Great Wheal Vor resume its former enviable position.

Contrariwise, if the mine should become poorer, and he were to continue his services without remuneration, his efforts on behalf of the shareholders would be in no way relaxed, as he felt it to be his pleasure no less than his duty to do his utmost to promote the best interests of those who had reposed in him such implicit confidence for so many years. (Hear, hear.)

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman for his able presidency, when the proceedings terminated.

WHEAL TRELAWNY MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, St. Helen's-place, on Thursday, Mr. PAGE in the chair.

Mr. W. L. LAVINGTON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were approved.

The accounts showed a profit upon the three months' operations (July to September) of 355l. 17s. 11d. The balance in favour of the mine amounted to 1646l. 2s. 4d.

The following report of the agents was then read:—

Dec. 18.—We beg to submit to you the following as our quarterly report:—Since we have resumed the sinking of Trelawny's engine-shaft below the 162, the sinking of the same has proceeded, and is down within 9 feet of the 210, at Smith's; when down we shall at once commence to cut a flat and cross-cut towards the lode. In the 162, north of this shaft, we have driven in the end about 15 fms., through a lode varying from 20l. to 30l. per fm.; present end about 20l. per fm. We would here remark that we are within 30 fms. of the side, and in the level above for the whole distance we have driven over a good lode of ore, therefore we are looking forward to the same run of ore in this level. The mine named in our last general report, in advance of this end we have been compelled to descend, in consequence of an increase of water, and it will not be resumed until drained by the level below. The mine sinking below the 162, south of this shaft, is communicated with the 152, which has enabled us to set tribble ground. We have completed the cutting of the trip-plate in the 210, at Smith's engine-shaft, with all other necessary work required for hauling the stuff therefrom; and we are pushing on the cross-cut as fast as possible towards the lode, and to all appearances we are in close proximity to the capels of the same. The lode in the 196, south of this shaft, is over 24 feet wide, containing good stone of ore; this lode, although hard at present, the indications show, we expect a change for the better shortly. It would be well to mention, in passing, that we are distant from the 162, coming north from Trelawny's, about 45 fms., and will, in our opinion, open out ore ground for this distance. The same level north of this shaft is within 15 fms. of Chippindale's shaft, and seeing what we have driven over in the level above, this end will soon enter the ore ground. The 182, north of Chippindale's, although not rich, is opening out tribble ground. The rise in back of the 162, we hope to communicate with the 76 before our next general meeting, and for the last 10 fms. the lode is worth 7l. per fm. on an average, and the present rise is equally good; we are opening out here a long piece of ore ground. Taking the mine, on the whole, into consideration; seeing that Trelawny's shaft is nearly down 15 fms. below the 162, and shall shortly cross-cut towards the lode to get under the ore ground referred to above, as well as cross-cutting in the 210, at Smith's engine-shaft, towards the lode, which is 14 fms. below the 196; and the 196 entering under the ore ground, both north and south of Chippindale's shaft, this mine never stood in a better position than at the present, for opening out ground, and the chances before us are exceedingly good. We are in the way of dressing for our next sampling, and, doubtless, shall sample our usual quantity for the present quarter.—W. JOHNS, T. GREENFELD, J. PRYOR.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the report be received and entered on the minutes, and that the accounts be passed and allowed. The favourable position and prospects of the mine were so fully indicated in the report that he need not say that he was only too glad to see the shareholders in possession of a property which continued to improve as its development was extended. As to the financial position of the company, the accounts submitted showed that the operations of the quarter had resulted in a profit of 355l., while the balance to the credit of the mine amounted to 1646l. The committee proposed a dividend of 5s. per share, which would absorb 2600l., leaving 386l. of the realised profits of the quarter to be carried forward. The total dividend balance amounted to 199l. 8s. 6d.

Mr. R. HALLIETT stated that he was contented and at length succeeded in obtaining the lease for that portion of the ground to which reference had been made upon previous occasions. The charges in connection with it were included in the accounts now before the meeting.

The motion receiving the report, and passing and allowing the accounts, was put and carried unanimously. A dividend of 5s. per share was declared.

The committee of management were re-elected, Mr. Nicholson being appointed in the room of Mr. R. HalliETT, resigned.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

WELSH GOLD MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, Mr. GILLMAN in the chair.

Mr. J. LOCKWOOD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The report of the directors (which appeared in last week's Journal) was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said that inasmuch as it was decided the reports should be taken as read, it would be unnecessary for him to make more than a few general observations, and those observations were matters of regret that the enterprise had not succeeded in the manner contemplated. Last year's results upon the explorations suggested at the last meeting had not resulted successfully, which was a great disappointment to the board. At the last meeting it was arranged that the expenses should not exceed 125l. per month, and the expenditure had been kept within that amount. The recommendations embodied in the report of the engineers were such that the directors had no alternative but to suggest that the company be wound-up voluntarily. Mr. Dean would explain the reason why the mine had failed in depth, showing that after having produced about 2000l. worth of gold the ore had proved not to be commercially workable. Therefore the directors had determined to recommend that the company should be wound-up voluntarily; but the first resolution he would have to propose was that the report and balance-sheet be received and adopted.

Mr. FISHER seconded the proposition, as Dr. B. RYAN moved as an amendment, that a committee of investigation be appointed to enquire into all matters, from the beginning, connected with the Welsh Gold Mining Company.

Major CHARTER seconded the amendment. Mr. C. MARTIN (a director) mentioned, as an instance of the opinion that was entertained of the mine two or three years since in Wales, that he offered to purchase of a resident upon the spot some 400 or 500 shares at something like 2s. per share, but his offer was declined, with the statement from the party that he was prepared to purchase at 2s. or 3s. per share above the price offered. He (Mr. Martin) confessed that at the time he was very much impressed with the property, after his own personal investigation; but he need hardly say that they were all more or less actuated by the representations of Mr. Mosheim (whom they thought at that time to be a competent man) and the other agents, and the fact should not be lost sight of that a considerable amount of gold was

found and sold. He recollected that he purchased at the time, within one month, 1000 shares, the price being between 32s. and 38s. per share. He had never parted with any of those shares—indeed, if his memory served him, he thought he had subsequently bought more.

Mr. POCHIN thought if an enquiry were desired the better way would be (in one resolution) to appoint a liquidator, and empower him to make some investigation upon the points brought forward. He was sure it would be to the interest of all concerned to have the company wound-up as soon and with as little expense as possible. Mr. HILL (a director) said the board had much greater reason for disappointment than any of the shareholders. As far as he was concerned he had not sold a single share, but, on the contrary, had bought very largely. Where some shareholders were losing hundreds, he was losing thousands. A SHAREHOLDER quite acquitted the directors of any culpability, for they, he believed, had been deceived equally with the shareholders. After some further discussion the amendment was put, and, being lost, the resolution was carried. The resolution for voluntary winding-up of the company was put and carried, and Mr. J. C. est, Dean was appointed liquidator. Mr. A. DEAN, replying to remarks from shareholders, stated that although he had known the property for many years he did not become connected with the company until 15,000l. of the capital had been expended. When he accepted the position of engineer he found that the machinery then erected was far from satisfactory, and that the value of the mine was a matter of fact, as it had to be replaced by adequate and proper machinery. He had no hesitation in saying that the machinery he had purchased would, if judiciously disposed of, realise nearly the price at which it was bought, for although of the best character it was purchased at a very cheap rate. The mine had returned during his connection with it about 2000 tons producing something like 6½ dwts. per ton. Assay would not settle the question as to the gold contents of the ore; by nothing but stamping it in large quantities could its value be arrived at. Mr. POCHIN said he had assayed similar stuff, and found that each ton did not give more than 5 gns. Mr. DEAN said he had never found stuff that would not give 2 dwts. per ton. Assays were perfectly useless. Mr. MARTIN said it was necessary to treat the ore in large quantities, because some portions were very rich indeed, while others produced scarcely any gold at all. The CHAIRMAN said they knew that the gold had been extracted from the ore, because it had been sent to London and sold; but, as he had already said, the ore in depth had proved to be not commercially workable.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

VIGRA AND CLOGAU COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, yesterday, Mr. R. GILLMAN in the chair.

Mr. J. LOCKWOOD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The report of the directors states that, in handing the annual statement of accounts, they regret that the returns from the mines have been inadequate to meet the current expenses, and that a call during a year of such monetary difficulty was unavoidable. It would have been otherwise had the mass of the ore yielded the estimate given at the last meeting, but both the engineer and agent on the mines seem to have miscalculated the produce of gold from the poor ores. It remains to be seen whether in the new workings the quartz will not be found of a better quality than the old heaps. The directors can only hope that by a more careful selection of ore they will yet realise a profit upon the present economical working of the mine. It is satisfactory to know that by the test of the Hungarian percussion tables, which work so accurately, but slight traces of gold are left in the tailings after passing through the amalgamating works. The total quantity of ore crushed during the year ending Sept. 30 has been 1043 tons 10 cwt. 2 gns. 20 lbs., yielding 136 ozs. 18 dwts. 2 grs. of the value of 494l. 10s. 3d. Recently some very rich ore has been raised from No. 2 St. David's Mine, and the indications of a continuance of the same in depth give hopes that the returns will shortly realise profits. The difficult and very expensive work carried out at the old Clogau and Vigra Copper Mines, under the terms of the leases, have led to many communications with the Woods and Forests Commissioners, with the view to the quicker and more economical development of the lodes. By the cutting of an incline through the former workings at old Clogau, Mr. Dean has been enabled to examine the lode in the deepest part, and to report favourably of it; and, as his plan for the future working of the same is expected to yield a profitable return, it is hoped the Commissioners for the Crown may be induced to adopt Mr. Dean's suggestions, instead of insisting on a dilatory, and in all respects unsatisfactory, proceeding at these copper mines.

The report of the engineer (Mr. Arthur Dean) states that the No. 1, St. David's, formerly so productive of gold, has yielded but little of that metal during the year. Various pieces of ground above and below the deep adit have been stopped away, in the hope that some outlying portion of the former great gold deposits might be found in them, but with little success. The 10 fm. level, under the deep adit, has been extended to the great cross-course in a large lode, composed chiefly of carbonate of lime, mixed with quartz, but not rich in gold. A change in the dip of the cross-course from west to east seemed to indicate that the shoots of gold, which hitherto have all been found in the eastern side of the cross-course, would in the future, and in depth, be found upon its western side, and until certain problems could be solved it was not deemed expedient to deepen the mine under the existing workings. The great cross-course intersects and cuts off the lode, and all the workings have been confined to the portion on its eastern side. The site of the continuation of the lode west of the cross-course was unknown, although active search had been made for it in previous years; the search has been continued during the past summer, and very lately the lode has been discovered; a cross-cut has been driven, and commenced, which will probably reach the lode within the next two months. At the surface of the rock the lode is small, which however is not a criterion of its size in depth, as some of the most powerful of the lodes in the company's property are scarcely visible at the surface of the rock. Should the newly-discovered part of the lode open out well, it will afford a most important addition to the resources of the property. The No. 2 St. David's Mine, is situated about 100 fms. to the south-west of the No. 1 Mine, and upon an independent parallel lode west of the great cross-course. The quartz here is of a better quality than that of No. 1 Mine, being within a fraction of standard fineness. This mine is a success; commenced in June, 1865, the outlay upon it has been 1200l., the returns 800l., and in a very short time the whole outlay will be repaid. From the west side of the No. 1 sink a high level has been driven 21 ft. in the lode, through mineral producing gold all the way, and the last fathom has been worth fully 200l. per fm., with the lode still holding on, and of equal value; the width is from 9 to 12 ft. where now wrought. The zone of gold-bearing quartz appears to be dipping gently southwards. The No. 3 and 2 sinks are intended to intercept this zone in its extension towards the west. The old Clogau Copper Mine is a very old working, chiefly upon a large lode, bearing 25° west of north and east of south. The working hitherto has been conducted in such a rude and expensive manner that a new system is absolutely necessary. The longest driftage upon the lode is 40 fms., at the southern end of which the lode is cut off and heaved by an east and west cross lode, called "the slide," and has not yet been found south of the slide; a cross-cut is now driving in search of it. North of the slide a fine shoot of copper ore, very wide and from 10 to 15 fms. long, has been wrought from the surface down to the bottom of the mine, a depth of 40 fms. upon the dip of the shoot; about 1500 tons of copper ore are said to have been raised from this shoot, of which 421 tons, of an average value of 5l. 17s. 6d. per ton, were raised between 1858 and 1862, since when the mine has been idle. In the bottom of the 30 fm. level the shoot of ore is still visible over a length of 6 fms., and worth 1 ton of copper ore per fm. There are some branches of considerable promise in the upper part of the mine yet to be examined, and there are good reasons for believing that by deepening the mine, and extending the levels southward, other good shoots of ore will be found. The lode is of good quality, and is enclosed in excellent rock for copper ore. Gold has been found in the minerals, but its commercial value can only be determined by a large experiment, for which there has not yet been time, as the drainage of the mine has only been effected within the past fortnight. The railway from No. 1 Mine, past the No. 2 Mine, and within 600 yards of the found Clogau Mine, down to the Vigra reduction works, has been completed, and is found to afford great facilities in carrying on the working of the mines. The stampers, stamps, and Hungarian percussion tables are all in excellent working order. With the facilities afforded by the railway, and the reduction plant now established, a ton of quartz can be brought down from the mine and wrought through all processes, the gold and copper ore being extracted, at 2s. per ton. Some disappointment has been experienced in the yield of gold from the quartz stamped. The causes are that the quartz at bank had previously been picked over, and repicked, for every particle of stuff containing visible gold, whilst the newly-broken quartz from the No. 1 Mine has fallen far below its former value. The quartz from the No. 2 Mine has been available but to a very limited degree, whilst at the old Clogau the workings have only recently been commenced. The year commencing Dec. 1 opens with a brighter prospect, the mines now providing the working costs, with a speedy prospect of a surplus profit.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the board regretted to find so large an amount on the wrong side of the balance-sheet; but for it a very large amount of work had been done. The item of 2800l. for mine costs represented the expenditure upon four mines—not a very large amount, extending over twelve months, and especially when it was remembered that they had had no option as regards the working of two of them under the clauses of the lease. It was, however, a matter of great satisfaction to know that those clauses had now been modified, so that henceforth they would be able to develop those mines much more economically. After several interviews with the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, he was happy to say that, within the last three days, the point had been conceded; and, under the advice of their excellent engineer, the mine would be opened out by means of an inexpensively constructed incline, which had many advantages over that system they had hitherto been compelled to adopt. During the year, their attention had been specially directed to No. 2 Mine, where sufficient gold had been raised to pay the whole of the costs upon that part of the property, and during last month sufficient to pay the whole of the costs upon the four mines. He believed Mr. Dean would explain the importance of the recent discovery. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Dr. RAMSAY seconded the proposition, which was put and carried unanimously. Upon the proposition of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. HILL, Mr. C. Martin was re-elected director.

The appointment of Mr. Lattye as director was confirmed.

Mr. J. C. Goodman was re-elected auditor. Mr. ARTHUR DEAN, in reply to questions, said that since the date of his report of Dec. 1 the No. 2 Mine had steadily improved, the gold continuing in the east drive from No. 1 level, and visible gold having also been met with in No. 3 level east, in accordance with the anticipations expressed in his report. It was anticipated that in about three months the gold would also be met with at the adit level. The expenses of the mines were met by the produce of the driftages, but he did not anticipate any great improvement in the direction of profit until the communication of the Nos. 1, 3, and adit levels was effected, so that the mineral broken could be tramroaded to surface instead of being hauled up the shafts, and the ground above and beneath the levels could be availed of. At present the gold produce was simply the yield of the ground in two of the ends, but as the driftages advanced reserves of ground would be laid open from which the produce could be quadrupled. The work of driving a cross-cut from the deep adit to the newly-discovered part of No. 1 lode, west of the cross-course, was proceeding vigorously. At present the character of that part of the lode, could

not be pronounced upon, but a short time would determine its value. The stamps ore at No. 2 Mine yielded from 4 to 2½ dwts. of gold per ton, after every particle of visible gold had been picked out; and those refuse ores, when the levels were communicated, would suffice to pay the working costs of all the mines. It would be easy to increase the produce of the poorer ores by less closely picking out the small bunches of rich stuff, and that course must be followed when the quantity of ore raised was much increased, and the expense of minute sorting would be too heavy; the produce per ton would then, probably, be augmented to 6 or 8 dwts. of gold.

Dr. RAMSAY thought from those satisfactory statements the shareholders had good reason to confidently look forward to the realisation of satisfactory results. He had much pleasure in proposing that the best thanks of the shareholders be given to Mr. Arthur Dean, their excellent engineer. The CHAIRMAN having seconded the proposition, it was put and carried unanimously. Mr. A. DEAN appropriately acknowledged the vote. The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors.

CARNARVONSHIRE CONSOLIDATED MINES.

The following special report (from Capt. John Nancarrow) has been received by Mr. B. Lelean:—

Carnarvon, Dec. 15.—Since my visit to these mines in September active operations have been commenced, which have already proved eminently successful, for in driving the 20 fm. level, which I then recommended, a new lode has been intersected in the east end, which will yield 1½ ton of lead per fathom. This is a most important discovery, for the lode is not worked anywhere near this place, and as it now is would lead great profits, and be a good mine of itself. The 20 west is improving in appearance, and there is every prospect of its coming into lead shortly. On Sarney lode, in the 20, there is a rich leader of lead, and valuable ground is being opened out. These points, together with the rich lead ground gone down below the 20 (referred to in my last report), show a good mine to begin with, which must be very remunerative, and there can be no doubt of other discoveries equally good being made as the mine is developed. The deep adit is commenced to come under this part of the mine, and good progress is being made in driving. At Pencraig the water-wheel, balance-bolts, rods, pit-work, &c., will be ready for working very shortly, and from the character of the lode it is likely to yield great quantities of lead. The progress hitherto made in the various departments is most satisfactory. Very rarely does such success attend the commencement of any undertaking, but, judging from appearances, it is evidently only the precursor of greater things yet to come.

The Master of the Rolls has appointed Mr. Edwards (Edwards, James, and Company) official liquidator of the Tavistock Ironworks and Steel Ordnance Company (Limited).

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—WINTER DISEASES.—These are usually ushered in by November, in which month the strongest constitution is sorely tested by the impurities of the atmosphere. From the varying temperatures few persons escape colds, sore throat, or influenza, for all of which Holloway's pills and ointment may be used with the certainty of effecting a cure. While the pills are correcting all the impurities in the body generally, the ointment, well rubbed into the throat and chest, penetrates the skin, reduces inflammation, soothes irritation, and restores to certain soundness. Asthmatic chests, tightened to suffocation in damp weather, are liberated by Holloway's pills and ointment, which relieve with wonderful facility the dry consumptive cough and the heavy expectoration.

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Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABRAHAM CONSOLS.—J. Vivian, Dec. 19: Last night we intersected the tin lode on our cross-cut, south of engine-shaft, and so far as I can see it (as there is much water flowing from it, and very soft ground about it (decomposed granite), we have to secure it with timber before we can open it to ascertain its size and value; so far as I can see it is 2 ft. wide, producing tin of rich quality from a leader in the middle of the lode; I think the present indications good. Our engine and wire-rope work very satisfactorily. The lode in the adit end is getting wider, with promising indications, but not to value.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, Dec. 20: The two stops in back of the 115 west are producing 2½ tons of ore per fathom. We are driving by the side of the lode in the 108 west. There are two stops in the back of this level, producing 3 tons of ore per fathom, each, and one 2 tons. The stop in back of the 108 yields 2 tons of ore per fathom. No change to notice has taken place in any part of the north lode in the past week.

BEDOL-AUR.—H. R. Harvey, Dec. 19: We have completed fixing tackle, &c., at the 77, and have nearly got to the bottom of the winze; after we get to the bottom we shall not be long cutting down the sides, so as to make it the same size as the shaft. Jones's pitch has improved since last reported. The cross lode is as strong as ever; going west it is about 1 ft. wide, about 6 in. solid lead in parts, the rest composed of spar, clay, limestone, and occasional stones of carbonate of lead, yielding about 2 tons of lead per fathom. Nuttall's pitch is without alteration.

BRODFLOED UNITED.—T. Kemp, Dec. 20: The winze sinking under the 52 is down 9 ft., and is looking quite as well as it did when last reported, producing 3 tons of lead per fathom. The stopes in the back of this level continue to produce 20 cwt. of lead per fathom. The men in the new shaft are progressing well.

BRYN GWYN.—H. Nottingham, Dec. 18: The lead driving south-west from the middle of incline, east of shaft, is still in very hard ground, and our progress is slow. We have some strong boulders of limestone in the lower level, driving south-west from incline, which is also impeding our progress. We have not discovered any ore of value in the rise in Clark's level, so I have removed the men back into the drift, where we are getting some nice lumps of ore, but ground rather hard for driving. The tribute bargains, and the driving in the south end of Field's level, are without change. I omitted in my last report to mention that I have the dresser and boy staking a sump on the south side of the top of the incline, east of shaft, on a joint which shows very strong indications for lead, there being every kind of that ground congenial for lead. We have about our usual quantity of ore broken, and shall now commence dressing up for the next sale.

CAPE CORNWALL.—R. P. Goldsworthy, Dec. 19: Good progress is being made in all our tinwork bargains. No change to notice in the appearance or value of the lode therein.

CARADON CONSOLS.—S. Bennetts, Dec. 18: The lode in the 90 east is from 12 to 15 in. wide, very gossany, and of very promising appearance; it contains a small proportion of grey ore, but not to value; in the same level west the lode has become more settled and regular, with more fluor-spar and peach, mixed with good spots of ore. In driving west on Jones's lode we have passed another beautiful cross-course, some 6 in. wide, composed entirely of fine soft mud and prair; this cross-course shifted the lode 3 ft. to the north, where we find it much the same in appearance and size, but containing more black ore.

CASTELL CARN DOCHAN (Gold).—J. Parry, Dec. 19: There is no change in the underground workings to report since my last. Gold obtained this week from the amalgamators, 7 ozs. 4 dwts. Quantity of stuff stamped up to date this month, 82 tons. We have not yet completed the amalgamation of November blanket-sand.

CENTRAL MINERA.—Thos. Hughes, Dec. 20: Victoria Engine-shaft: The ground in the 40 yard level west consists of shale—good progress is being made. No alteration in any other portion of the mine.

CLARA UNITED.—J. Davis, Dec. 19: At Llywennog the engine-shaft is now down about 7 fms., below the 50; lode 5 ft. wide, worth 30 cwt. per fathom. The lode in the 30 yields 12 cwt. per fathom. Stop No. 1, 2, and 3 are worth respectively 10, 20, and 30 cwt. per fathom. The lode in No. 2 is 2 feet wide, worth 1 ton of lead ore per fathom; this winze is now down 8 fms., and we have only about 8 ft. now to sink.

CROWN AND WENDRON.—R. Reynolds, Dec. 19: The stopes in the back of the adit, which is on the south lode, is still producing good work for tin; and to get away the stuff with more speed we shall at once erect a horse-whim. The counter is progressing with the wheel, and the masons will commence the wheel-pit as soon as a little dry weather shall have set in.

CUDDEA.—F. Puckey, Dec. 18: Since last my report nothing new has taken place in any of the departments of the mine. We are glad to state that the winze sinking below the 117 continues to be worth 40l. per fm. for tin.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, Dec. 18: The lode in the 34, west of engine-shaft, is 5 ft. wide, worth 8 tons of ore per fm.

EAST CARADON.—J. Truscott, Dec. 19: Caunter Lode: The 100 east is worth 3l. per fm.; the 100 west, 5l.; and the 90 east, 10l. per fm. South Lode: The 100 east is worth 7l. per fm.; the 70 west, 15l. per fm.; the 70 east, on south part, 10l.; and the 70 west, on south part, 6l. per fm.

EAST CARN BREA.—Capt. Richards, Dec. 19: Taking into consideration the improvement in the 70, east of Thomas's engine-shaft, and also in the 60 east, with the continuance of productive ground at Buckley's shaft, on No. 6 lode, it will appear evident that our prospects are very good indeed. Our returns for the next two months will rather exceed 200 tons per month, and our cost will be about 80l. per month.

EAST DARREN.—Dec. 19: The lode in the 104 east is 3 yards wide, containing small branches of lead ore. In the winze under the 104 the lode is 1 yard wide, unproductive. The stopes over this level will yield 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The drift driving over this level will yield 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 92, east of Taylor's, is 4 feet wide, containing a little ore, but not to value. The stopes over this level is producing 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. In the 92, west of boundary, the lode is 1 yard wide, containing a little copper and lead ore. In the 80, east of Taylor's shaft, the lode is yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. The stopes over ditto is producing 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 68, east of Taylor's, is 1½ yard wide, producing small branches of copper and lead ore, and looks more promising. In the 68, west of cross-cut, the lode is 2 feet wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 80, west of Reid's shaft, the lode is much disordered and broken up by cross joints. There are five pitches working, producing on an average, 1 ton of ore per fathom.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—J. Nancarrow, W. White, Dec. 20: The sumpmen are driving east and west, but there is no lode taken down. The lode in the 82 east is small. The carbona below the 70 looks well, and is likely to continue. The lode in the 70 east is improved, now 1 ft. wide, worth 4l. per fm. The lode in the 50 east is worth 4l. per fm. The pitches throughout look just as they did at the setting.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—John James, Dec. 21: In the 95 fm. level, driving east of King's shaft, the lode is 6 in. wide, worth 4l. per fm. This lode is a little squeezed since we commenced driving, but we may expect it to open again shortly. In the 85 fm. level, driving west of King's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth about 4l. per fm. In the 85 west of shaft, the lode is 15 in. wide, producing stones of ore, but not to value. In the 43 east of Hallett's shaft, the lode is small and poor at present, but the ground seems to be improving, and more congenial for copper. There is no change to notice in the 43 east of King's cross-cut. We expect a discovery here when we get a little nearer the elvan course. The stopes throughout the mine are much as last reported, and we calculate to sample on Monday next about 140 tons of our usual quality ore.

EAST ST. JUST.—J. Cartmell, P. Casely, Dec. 20: Saturday last was our setting and pay. Everything went off well. We have set Phillips's engine-shaft to sink 10 fms. below the 20; this shaft is now in a very kindly channel of ground for tin. When we began to sink below the 10 we were obliged to give 15l. per fathom, and now we are sinking for less than 10l. We set the 20 to drive south of engine-shaft, on the Guide lode; the lode in this end is 2 feet wide and all mixed with tin. The 10 to drive east from engine-shaft, in a very kindly tin lode 12 in. wide; this looks like a new run of tin all in whole ground. When we get the engine-shaft to the 20 we shall have a long and high lot of tin ground in the 20, west, north, and south of this shaft. We have the 20 to drive east from Cranjack shaft, in a very kindly tin lode 15 in. wide. The 20 to drive west from Cranjack shaft; we are expecting to cut a run of tin ground in this end every fathom we drive. We set a good number of pitches on tribute. All our work is going on well.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Dec. 19: The lode in the 95 west is 20 in. wide, composed of quartz and some very good ore, which is letting out water freely from the character of the lode, and the fact of a good bunch of ore being in the winze sinking below the 95, we are glad to say that the ground has very much eased since yesterday. The lode in the winze sinking below the 85 west is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 4½ tons of ore per fm.; a most promising lode. The lode in the stopes above this level is worth 1½ ton of ore. The lode in the 75 east is small, but the ground continues favourable.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—R. Quentrell, Dec. 19: Turnpike Lode: We have commenced driving east and west on a lode 2 ft. wide, containing tin throughout. North Lode: The 60 cross-cut is at present dry; we purpose to continue driving south and east, when, if we do not cut the lode, we shall commence opening east and west, as in the level above we have three distinct runs of tin, and between these rich bunches the lode is small, which is the general character of this lode. In the 45 west the lode is worth 15l. per fm. The stopes in the back of this level west is worth 12l. per fm., and east it is worth 20l. per fm. South Lode: The lode below the 40 is worth 20l. per fm. (8 ft.), or upwards. The western stopes below the 40 is worth 30l. per fm.; and the eastern stopes in the back of this level is worth 25l. per fm.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, Dec. 12: At Homersham's shaft, sinking below the 140, the ground continues slow for progress. In the 140, driving east of Roberts's cross-cut, the lode is 4 feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, prair, and muddle, and produces rich stones of yellow copper ore, a very promising lode. In the winze sinking below the 130 the lode is 4½ feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, prair, muddle, and producing 4 to 5 tons of copper ore per fm.; the lode has fallen off in value, a branch of capel having dropped into the lode, which is, to all appearance, again leaving it; the lode is now worth 20l. per fm. In the containing department, in the north part of the sett, we have a lode about 3 feet wide, underlying south, composed of capel, quartz, prair, gossan, muddle, iron, &c., altogether a good-looking lode, embedded in white killas, of a good description.

FURSDON.—J. Collins, Dec. 20: The rise in the back of the 21 west is 4 fms. 2 ft. above the level; the ground is not so good for progress as it was last week, and, in consequence of rising in the cross-course above, we are not raising any ore from this place. In the 81 east, where we have only two men at work, there is not enough done to effect any change. The lode in the winze in the bottom of the 11 east is disordered by a change in the ground, probably it has shifted north. The men are now taking down the eastern end of the winze, and have not done much in sinking since my last. In the stopes in the back of the 11 east the lode is making near the back of the level—it will average worth about 18l. per fathom for all the height of the stopes. The end we have resumed driving in the 11 east shows a very promising lode. It is my opinion we shall have a good lode in a little distance; the ground driven this week is 2 feet. I have no doubt but that all the back will pay well for stopping close to the end.

FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nicholls, J. Cornish, F. Cornish, Dec. 19: The engine-shaft is now being sunk below the 145 for tip-pit, fork, &c., and there is no alteration in the character of the ground. The east lode, in the 180 north, is 2 ft. wide, and yielding 3 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The two stopes in the back of this level, on the east lode, are yielding 1 and 1½ ton of lead ore per fm. The

west lode, in the 180 north, is still poor, but it appears to be becoming more regular, and the ground very good. The east lode, in the 115 north, is disordered, and only yielding occasional good stones of lead ore; the ground here also is very congenial for lead and good for progress. The west lode, north at this level, is 3 ft. wide, consisting principally of quartz, white iron, and occasional stones of lead ore, but not enough of the latter to value. The two stopes in the back of this level are yielding ½ ton and ¾ ton of lead ore per fm. respectively. The west lode, in the 100 north, is looking very promising for an early improvement, and now yielding good stones of lead ore. The 70 stopes in the back of this level are yielding respectively ½ ton, ½ ton, and ¾ ton of lead ore per fm. The stopes in back of the 72 north is yielding 3 cwt. of lead ore per fathom; and the stopes in back of the 45 north is yielding ½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 45 driving south from western cross-cut, north from engine-shaft, will yield about 4 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. We have no change in the tribute department worthy of remark, nor in any other part of the mine.

GAWDOL COMPANY.—G. Rowe, Geo. Rowe, Jun., Dec. 15: The ground in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 60, continues favourable, and our progress satisfactory. We find the south capels of the lode in the 60 cross-cut about 9 feet wide, carrying small branches of good quality yellow copper ore, in places 3 in. wide; between this and the north part we find a portion of killas, which facilitates our progress in driving home to the ore-bearing part, which is still 6 fms. further ahead, allowing the regular dip of that part of the lode. We are making the necessary preparations to sink a new winze below the 50, for the purpose of cutting the lode in the 100 north, and communicating with the 60 below. The lode in the winze sinking below the 50, from old sump, still continues good, worth 10 tons of ore per fathom. The rise in the back of this level is communicated with the winze sunk below the 36, which has thoroughly ventilated this part of the mine.

GREAT LAXEY.—R. Rowe, Dec. 14: The main engine-shaft is now completed to the 220, and the new drivings, north and south, will at once be commenced. The 210 driving north of the Welsh shaft, continues on a productive lode for lead and blende, worth 20l. per fm. The 190 fm. level end is not quite so good as last reported, worth 70l. per fm.; and the 180 cross-cut is slowly improving, now worth 40l. per fm. The 165 fm. level end has come in contact with a small slide, which has disordered the lode, but only, we think, for a very short time. The sump sinking below this level, and not far from the end, is looking better, worth for lead and blende 100l. per fm.; and the stopes in the roof, together with the driving of the 155 north above them, continue much as last reported. We are driving, and intend to persevere with the 145 north, as ready well advanced, with the view of obtaining the 110, and we hope to improve, in a similar way as accomplished by the driving of the 110, and we hope with similar results. The 110 fm. level end, driving north of Dumbell's, continues, I am pleased to say, to improve, the lode being now nearly 4 ft. wide, worth 80l. per fm. The stopes also maintain their average value; those nearest the end looking better, while others further south are scarcely so well as of late. Dumbell's new engine-shaft, sinking below this level, being exactly on the lode, where it is divided into two parts, is not so productive, as we have proved in the 110, at Dumbell's, there is no change to notice in the part we are carrying with us 50l. per fm. for lead and blende, and the lode splits into several of the lode is yet standing to the hanging side of the shaft, which will be looked after in due time, our present object being to get down for a new level as fast as possible. The south sump is now down close upon 11 fms. below the 110, and still, for the whole size, is in a productive and rich lode, leaving to all appearance the best part on the lying or west side, and as we have no increase of water here we shall continue this sinking another month at least. 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under the shallow adit level is now down 18 metres. In the bottom the lode is 8 feet wide, and yields $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton of ore per fathom. Out-dressing machinery is almost complete, and we expect in future to be able to return 50 tons of very good ore from this mine per month. Monte Cane Mine: The tribute pitches in this mine are somewhat improved, and in consequence we expect an increase of about 20 tons in the production of this month over November. Acla Resi Mine: The San Antonio level south, on No. 3 lode, is 3 ft. wide, and yields good saving work. We employ 15 men in stopping on this lode at surface. Emily's cross-cut south was driven $3\frac{1}{2}$ metres last month, and is now set to six men, at 125 frs. per metre. St. George's level has been re-set to six men, at 100 frs. per metre. Gutturua Pala Mine: No. 1 lode, in the Enthoven cross-cut, was driven upon southwards during November $2\frac{1}{2}$ metres in promising ground, producing fine stones of ore, and is now re-set at 100 frs. per metre. A stop has been commenced on the lode in the back of the level, north of the cross-cut, where it yields 2 tons of ore per fathom. A pair of men have been set to clear up and stop the ends of two shafts sunk on the course of Garrucini's lodes. The price for stopping is 12 frs. per cubic metre, the lode producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. On the whole, the mines are in a very satisfactory condition. We expect to raise this month 600 tons of good ore, and to send to Carlotto at least 700 tons, and thus reduce the stock on the mines.

AUSTRALIAN MINING.—The directors have received advices from Mr. Davenport to Oct. 29. The Lyndoch Valley Company sent 10 tons of quartz to Melbourne, which yielded $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of gold to the ton, and have ordered efficient machinery for their mine. This Mr. Davenport considers encouraging, if truly stated, to the Australian Mining Company. The project for a line to connect Mount Remarkable with the Kapunda Railway terminus has been revived. This will intersect or pass near Charlton, and he is convinced that available lands in the colony, rendered more accessible by good and permanent means of traffic, must rise in value.

CENTRAL AMERICAN.—Alototeque, Oct. 31: San Pantaleon Mine. The lode in San Alfonso deep adit level, driving east, is just as last reported—divided in 30 branches, with occasional stones of ore, but not enough to value. In the Guadalupe level, 10 fms. under San Alfonso, the lode is $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, composed of flooka, calce-spar, and porphyry, with a small branch of argilliferous blende and glena, producing 6 cwt. of fair quality silver ore per fathom. The lode in the steep east and west of Triguero's winze, is worth 25 cwt. of silver ore of fair quality per fathom. The steep west of Lemus's winze, above San Alfonso deep adit level, are poor, and suspended, as also in the steep above Dolore's adit, 11 m. which a few hundredweights of ore of low quality have been broken during October. San Carlos Mine: Cerna's cross-cut, driving south to cut Carrera's lode, is still in the hard porphyry. Capt. Butler is of opinion that the lode is above south by the caunting branches seen in the Esperanza level, or he would be expecting soon to intersect it. This level has now been driven 42 fms., and is presumed to be within a few fathoms of the lode, and a favourable change may soon be looked for. In the adit level, driving south-east of the gully on the north lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of porphyry, calc-spar, and flooka, with good-looking stones of ore, although of a low ley for silver. If the ground continues favourable, this adit will get under the ore ground in La Esperanza level before Cerna's adit, and will greatly facilitate the workings on the west side of the hill. The lode in Garza's rise, above San Rafael adit, is 2 ft. wide, composed chiefly of flooka and decomposed porphyry, with a little calc-spar on the north side, and has lately improved in appearance. The rise is up about 10 fms., and it is intended to continue it further. A ley will also be driven west from this rise. The lode in the steep above San Rafael adit level has become poorer, so that the calculation of returns from this source in October will not be realised. The small pockets of ore in these steepes will now yield about 10 cwt. of low ley ore in a fathom. The lode in the steep above La Esperanza level, east and west of Mistun's rise, has also fallen off a little in quantity, and the ground is harder for stopping, but it will still yield 21 cwt. of ore per fathom of fair quality. The lode in the steep above La Esperanza level, east and west of Garcia's winze, is good for 4 fms. and produces 35 cwt. of fair quality silver ore per fathom. The lode in the steep above San Andres level, driving east on Aguacate lode, is 2 ft. wide, yielding $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of ore per fathom, of good quality. The level has communicated with an old winze, and some distance west there are traces of another working on a small scale. The level has produced in October not less than 3 tons of ore, which will average about 100 cwt. of silver per ton. A winze has also been sunk below San Andres adit for 5 fms., which has produced about 2 tons of good ore. The lode is not so rich in the bottom of the winze, where it is composed of porphyry, goossin, and calc-spar, with a little saving work. Capt. Butler adds that he has no doubt of finding good ore under this goossin. It is dry, and speedy for sinking. With the ore raised in October from San Juan, Capt. Butler expects the estimate of 28 tons as the produce of the company's three mines will be realised, although there will be a deficiency on the estimate for San Carlos. The estimate given for November, five weeks, is as follows:—San Pantaleon, 16 tons; San Carlos, 29 tons; San Juan, 5 tons—50 tons, which, at an average ley of 50 cwt. per ton, would give 2500 cwt. of silver. At the hacienda de San Jose the barrels (six) have been well supplied with ore during the month, and will now work on slimes till the remainder of October ore is ready. The 33d conducta, consisting of eight bars, including two bars returned from the 32d remittance, will be dispatched early in November, and will return about the 29th.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

At the EAST HOLYFORD MINE (Tipperary), a discovery of importance has been made during the week, a splendid course of copper ore of rich quality having been cut. As soon as the level can be secured and opened ore for sale may be raised. Being in a hill which rises very abruptly, it is expected a large quantity will be procured without the aid of machinery, at a trifling cost compared with Cornish copper ores.

PEDNAN-DREA.—In the long cross-cut which has been extended in the 90 for 50 fms. north of the other workings, a fine masterly lode has been discovered. This is believed to be the lode worked so extensively by the ancients in Pednan-drea fields; the old men worked this lode probably to the extent of their pumping power. The lode is now intersected and these old workings there are 50 fms. of backs, all drained, which cannot fail to greatly increase the production and value of these extensive mines, thereby giving additional prospect of profitable working. Great credit is due to the spirited adventurers for carrying out this extensive cross-cut at a time of deep depression in our tin mines. This determined course has, however, insured and expedited the success they so richly merit.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—A very valuable discovery is reported in the 34 west, where the lode is said to be 6 ft. wide, 4 ft. of which is nearly solid ore, of rich quality, and worth more than 1000 per fm. with prospect of further improvement. This is indeed good news for the persevering shareholders, and the district. Good luck seldom comes alone, so it may be hoped that some of the points of great interest now coming off will prove as good as there is reason to expect.

WEST GREAT WORK will soon be down to a 40 fm. level. The mine is said to be looking remarkably well. Notwithstanding the low price of tin, they have been selling about 2500 worth per month. No call, it is said, will be required at the next meeting, and the mine is being vigorously worked.

The OLD DRUID MINE, near Ashburton, is again set to work by an influential company, who are likely to carry out the mine as it deserves. The engine-house, engine, &c., have been repaired, and set in complete working order by the engineer, Mr. James Chenhall, who deserves every credit for his plans and exertions.

EAST CHIVERTON.—The prospects here have greatly improved. They have cut a beautiful lode close to the Chiverton boundary, containing rich silver-lead ore. This is a most important feature, and in opinion of the agents that a course of ore is underneath this lode. Sometime ago these shares were saleable at 8s. 10s. to 9s. per share; they are now about 35s. to 40s., and the mine looking much better than when shares were 9s. East Chiverton joins Wheal Chiverton, and embraces the same lodes as West Chiverton. At the quarterly meeting of East Chiverton, on Wednesday, a call of 2s. 6d. was made. There are no liabilities, and the mine is free from debt.

OKEL TOR.—A fine lode of yellow copper ore has been recently intersected in a cross-cut at the 50, which is much in advance of the other levels; it is valued at 5 tons per fathom at present, and the agent believes it to be a first-rate discovery.

LOVELL CONSOLS is still improving in the 12, and as the lodes passing through the seat have produced upwards of 1,000,000, which of the tin mines adjacent, it is evident a valuable and rich mine is gradually being opened up, and taking into consideration that the junction of all the richest lodes in the Lovell district is near the boundary, there is every probability this mine will even excel all its surrounding neighbours. Tin ground will shortly be set on tribute, when early profits may be confidently anticipated.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—The carbons, the promising character of which excited much interest at the last meeting, and whose richness, if continuous, would make this a first-class concern, is, at the latest date, improving. There is more tin seen at the inspection last week than on any former occasion; and Captain Nancarrow adds—"I have never before seen it so likely to last." The other mine maintains the favourable aspect described at the last meeting.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—As will be seen by the agent's report, in another column, they will shortly begin to drive east and west, to get under the three distinct rich bunches of tin seen in the level above (the 49). The different points on the north lode are valued together at 47s. per fathom, and on the south lode at 75s. per fathom. A rise in tin will greatly benefit this mine.

MINING, AND ITS PROSPECTS.—(From Peter Watson's "Weekly Mining Circular and Share List," No. 402, vol. VIII., Dec. 21.)—"It is satisfactory to find that my anticipations with regard to an improvement in the metal market continue to be abundantly verified by results, the standard of copper having again advanced, while tin not only shows a healthy steadiness, but has considerably improved in value. From reliable information I have obtained as to the production of the latter metal, its home consumption and exportation, I am more than ever convinced that an important and material advance in value is imminent. Therefore, the present of all times is the most desirable to effect sales of bona fide mine shares, and for the same reason it must be the most opportune period to make judicious purchases. It is a singular circumstance, and one which, of course, cannot be anything but purely accidental, that generally during periods of depression in metals there seems to be an absence of important discoveries and improvements in mines; but no sooner do metals improve than discoveries are made, and improvements ensue. This has been strikingly the case during the past few weeks, but more particularly since the publication of my last three or four "Circulars." It is to be hoped that this generally altered aspect will continue, that there will be more discoveries and improvements, and that the year the dawn of which we are rapidly approaching will be as eminent for mining successes as the present has been remarkable for disappointments."

GREAT WHEAL GRILLIS COMPANY.—On Monday, Mr. Brooksbank applied to the Lords Justice of Appeal to fix a day for the hearing an appeal in this matter from the Vice-Warden of the Court of Stannaries. Lord Justice Turner said their Lordships would be unable to hear the appeal until next Term, and that a day had been fixed for the hearing of all the appeals now pending from that Court, and he believed that the first Tuesday in Hilary Term was the day named.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, DEC. 21, 1866.

COPPER.			IRON.		
	£	s. d.		Per ton.	
Best selected.....	84	0 0	Bars Welsh, in London	7	0-7 2 6
Tough cake and tile ..	81	0 0	Do, to arrive.....	7	0 - -
Sheathing and sheets ..	86	0 0	Nail rods.....	7	10-9 5 0
Bolts.....	88	0 0	Do, in London	7	6-8 17 6
Bottoms.....	91	0 0	Bars ditto.....	8	5 0-10 0 0
Old (Exchange).....	72	0 0	Hoops ditto.....	9	5 0-10 0 0
Burra Burra.....	82	0 0	Sheets, single.....	10	0-11 0 0
Wire.....	0 1	0 0	Fig No. 1, in Wales.....	4	5 0-4 10 0
Tubes.....	0 0	11 1/2	Refined metal, ditto.....	4	0-5 0 0
BRASS.			STEEL.		
	Per lb.			Per ton.	
Sheets.....	9 3/4 d.	-	Swed., in kegs (rolled).....	14	0-14 10 0
Wire.....	8 1/2 d.	-	Do, (hammered).....	16	0-16 10 0
Tubes.....	10 1/2 d.	-	Ditto, in faggots.....	16	0-17 10 0
Yellow Metal Sheath, p. lb.	8d.	-	English, spring.....	19	0-23 0 0
Sheets.....	8d.	-	QUICKSILVER (p. bottle)	6	18 0-7 0 0
SPELTER.			LEAD.		
	Per ton.			Per ton.	
Foreign on the spot.....	22 2 6		English Pig, com.....	20	0-20 10 0
Do, to arrive.....	22 2 6		Ditto, ordinary soft.....	20	5-20 10 0
ZINC.			Ditto (WB).....	22	15 0 - -
	Per ton.		Ditto, sheet.....	21	0 - -
In sheets.....	28 0 0		Ditto, red lead.....	21	10 0 - -
TIN.			Ditto, white.....	27	0-30 0 0
	Per box.		Ditto, patent shot.....	23	0 - -
English blocks.....	85 0 0		Spanish.....	19	10-19 15 0
Do, bars (in barrels).....	86 0 0				
Do, refined.....	88 0 0				
Banca.....	85 0 0				
Straits.....	83 0 0-83 10 0				
TIN-PLATES.*					
	Per box.				
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. 1 14	0 - -				
IX Ditto, 1st quality 2 0	0 - -				
IX Ditto, 2d quality.....	1 10 0 - -				
IX Ditto, 2d quality.....	1 16 0 - -				
IX Coke.....	1 4 6-1 6 0				
IX Ditto.....	1 10 6-1 12 0				
Canada plates, p. ton.....	13 10 0 - -				
Ditto, at works.....	12 10 0 - -				

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—It is satisfactory to find, in the present depressed condition of the Metal Market, that the directors of the Bank of England announced at their weekly meeting on Thursday a reduction in the rate of discount to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. We trust this may do something towards an improvement in business, and in producing a better state of things in the metal trade generally, as it is usually found that with an easy Money Market commercial operations are carried on with facility. This year, however, has been an exception to the rule, as we have not found business progressing with the reduction of the rate of interest at all in proportion to what ought to have been the case, or was expected. However, we may anticipate that as confidence becomes restored, and the easiness of the money market continuing, that we shall see a considerable improvement in business, although it may be that the improvement will not be fully developed before the spring of next year. Still there are even now some slight signs of a better state of things arising in the metal market, as the prices of some metals are becoming decidedly firmer, and there appears to be rather more enquiry existing; and although transactions are very limited in comparison with what they usually are in ordinary times, yet we think we are warranted in anticipating a gradual advancement in the right direction, until once more an active condition of the market is reached. In our next we shall present the readers of the *Mining Journal* with our usual annual summary of the metal trade.

COPPER.—The market has made a decided improvement during the week, and considerable business has been done at advanced prices: 200 tons tough cake have been sold at 81 $\frac{1}{2}$, being the full official quotation, and at 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ prompt the end of January; 50 tons Wallaroo have also been sold at 84 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 25 tons Burra at 85 $\frac{1}{2}$. A large amount of business has also been done in ore and regulas at 14s. 3d. per unit. The prospects of the market are much more satisfactory, and there is now every reason to expect that a turn having taken place, we shall see a much better state of things arising.

IRON.—In Staffordshire the orders are now very few, buyers holding back as much as possible, in the hope that a reduction will be agreed to at the meeting of the Ironmasters' Association on Thursday. Many of the masters are in favour of this step, which would, of course, necessitate a reduction of wages, but as yet it is not clear that it would be supported with sufficient unanimity to encounter the possible opposition of the workmen. The general impression, however, is that, after the failure of the men in the North, and the long period of short time, there would be no serious resistance to wages being lowered 10 per cent. In Welsh, the general state of the trade is so bad, and future prospects are so uncertain, that many of the makers are still further reducing their scale of operations. There is no doubt but that at the end of the present month the masters, who have not yet given notice of reduction in wages, will now do so. The workmen have not as yet manifested the slightest indication of their intention to oppose the reduction, and the general opinion is that the alteration will be quietly acceded to, in the hope that it will be the means of restoring more regular employment. Welsh makers have not only the additional competition of the North to meet, but the Belgian ironmasters have at last successfully entered the markets against them, and have secured a large contract on Russian account of upwards of 40,000 tons of railway iron. In the export trade, Baltimore and New York are taking large quantities of rails, and a fair tonnage is being shipped on Egyptian account. American orders still come in satisfactorily, and business with British North America promises steadiness of character. The prospects of the trade with the Eastern markets and South America are more encouraging, and transactions with other markets are of an average nature. In Swedish iron a moderate business only is doing. In Scotch pig-iron transactions have not been very extensive, prices have, however, been fully maintained, and towards the close of the week a slight improvement has occurred. The last price received from Glasgow was 54s. 9d. cash.

LEAD.—The demand is not very active, but in consequence of stocks being light, the market continues firm.

TIN.—The market for foreign has continued to improve, and business has been done in Straits at 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash, while a small parcel of fine has been sold at 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s., and for arrival at 84 $\frac{1}{2}$. English is also firmer, and is now not easily obtainable at more than 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ under official rates. The market for both foreign and English has an upward tendency.

SPELTER has again recovered itself, and made an additional advance. Early in the week considerable business was done at 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ on the spot, and 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2s. 6d. for delivery the middle of January, since which, however, sales on the spot have been made at 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2s. 6d., at which the market remains firm.

TIN-PLATES.—The demand has rather fallen off.

STEEL AND QUICKSILVER without change.

BIRMINGHAM, DEC. 21.—"Rylands' Iron Trade Circular" says—Trade waits for the Preliminary Meeting next week to settle prices. Pigs seem firmer.

During the early part of the week the **MINING SHARE MARKET** was dull, and there was but very little business doing; but on Thursday greater activity prevailed, and it was difficult to purchase many shares that were enquired for, even at a considerable advance in price. The rate of discount is down to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, and this, added to another rise in the standard for copper ores, and the probable advance in tin, has made the market more buoyant than it has been before for months past; and it is the general opinion that after the Christmas holidays we shall have a very active business and a good rise in prices. The mines mostly dealt in this week have been North Crofty, Prince of Wales, East Lovell, Chontales, East Basset, West Frances, North Treskerby, South Condurrow, South Grenville, Great Retallack, East Grenville, Wheal Grenville, Great Wheal Vor, Marke Valley, and a few others.

Chontales shares have been firm, at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$; the advices received by last packet are very favourable. The remittance of gold—487 ozs.—is small, owing to the great exertions being made to get dwellings up and roads made. Some months ago, it will be remembered, all sorts of rumours were circulated as to bad management at the mines, the uselessness of the machinery sent out, and stating also that great dissatisfaction existed among the men. The directors, in consequence, sent out special commissioners to investigate these and other matters, and to report on the mines and machinery generally. In their letters now received they state, in regard to the rumours referred to, that "great misstatements and exaggerations" had evidently been made to the board; that some of the machinery had been got up to the mine, and that when the dry season had set in mules would be able to get up to the mines all the machinery that had been sent out from England. The climate is described as first-class, and the men generally healthy; and the commissioners add, "From all that had come under their notice, they could come to no other conclusion than that all the good opinions entertained by the directors as to the great value of the property were confirmed, and that in a short time now they will be able to send such returns of gold as will be the surest proof of the great value of the mines, and confirm all Capt. Paul's former statements." "We have," they add, "no anxiety ourselves as to the ultimate value of the company's mines, but time must be allowed for preliminary work and the erection of machinery." The next remittance will be in January. Chiverton Moor, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Clifford Amalgamated, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; call of 10s. per share paid. Cook's Kitchen, 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Prince of Wales, 24s. 6d. to 26s. 6d. In the 45 east the lode is worth 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom; the 45 west has improved to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom; the steep east of rise, in back of the 45, is worth 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom; the west steep, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. East Basset, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$; East Caradon, 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; East Carn Brea, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$; East Lovell, 9 to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Laxey, 17 to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, ex div. of 10s. per share; Great Wheal Vor, 14 to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, ex div. of 7s. 6d. per share. East Grenville shares have been firmer, at 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; the lode in the 95 west is being watched with some interest. Wheal Grenville, 24s. to 26s.; Marke Valley, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4; North Crofty shares have fluctuated, and leave off 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3; North Treskerby, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$; Prosper United, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$; Providence Mines, 20 to 22; South Caradon, 290 to 300; South Condurrow, 11s. to 13s.; South Grenville, 7s. to 9s. Wheal Buller, 17 to 18; the 80 west of Stevens's shaft, is worth 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom; the 80 east is squeezed up by a hard bar of ground, and worth only 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom; the winze below this level 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. Tincroft, 10 to 11; West Caradon, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$; West Chiverton, 52 to 54; West Frances, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10; West Seton, 11s. to 12s.; Wheal Chiverton, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7; Wheal Crebor, 9s. to 11s.; Wheal Seton, 130 to 135. North Roskear shares have risen from 2 to 7. The 205, west of Pearce's shaft has improved. St. John del Rey shares have advanced to 49, 50, ex div. of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. The advices just received state that the profit on the month is close upon 9000 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the report very favourable. Great Retallack shares have advanced from 9s. to 12s. 6d., 15s.; the lode in the adit end south is from 18 in. to 2 ft. wide, producing good silver-lead, worth 4 cwt. per fathom, and a most promising lode altogether.

The market for Mine Shares has been dull, and but little business done on the Stock Exchange during the week. St. John del Rey shares are firmer, being an exception to the prevailing dullness, closing 49 to 51. Chontales are steady, at $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis. Washoe shares are purely nominal, at $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per share. English mines have commanded more attention. West Chiverton, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 55; at this price shares pay 15 per cent., with every prospect of an increase in dividends. The reserves and cash in hand are of more value than the price at which shares are selling, and the various points of operation are reported as improving. Chiverton, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7; Chiverton Moor, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5; North Crofty, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. Caldbeck Fells are enquired for at 10s. to 15s., and would appear to deserve attention. Prosper United, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3; Frank Mills, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{3}{4}$; Prince of Wales, 25s. to 27s.; West Caradon, 13 to 14; North Roskear, 4 to 5.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—Although a better tone has set in for English Government securities, and Consols have advanced from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., and a good deal of business has been transacted in the general share market, this may, nevertheless, be considered rather dull, excepting, however, the mining shares. These were in particularly brisk demand the first few days of this week, after some of our local papers had published an extract from Messrs. Von Dandelzen and North's Circular respecting the metal trade, which gives hopes for steady improvement in the copper trade. Of course, the shares of the Mining Company of Ireland were most affected by this report, on account of the importance of the company's extensive copper mines in the county of Wexford; the result being that they quickly rose from our last week's, already improved, quotation of 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17s. 6d. (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ paid) to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15s., making a total rise, within about the last three weeks, of nearly 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per share, but with the concomitant effect of attracting an increased number of sellers, who were casting about wistful glances for shares in the once far-famed Connoree Copper Mines, the low price of which afforded inducement for increased attention. The consequence, of course, was that the Mining Company of Ireland Shares gave slightly way, and are now to be had at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5s., for cash and time; and Connoree are in request at last week's price of 12s. (all paid). General Mines, which would not benefit much by a continued improvement in the copper market alone, have, perhaps for the same reason, been somewhat pressed for sale, and consequently gone down to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17s. 6d. Crysforts, however, were frequently enquired for, but at offers which did not result in any transactions.

At Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 3390 tons of ore were sold, realising 14,376 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5s. 0d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 103 $\frac{1}{2}$; average produce, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; average price per ton, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5s.; quantity of fine copper, 223 tons 12 cwt. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
Nov. 22.....	3884	104 19 0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 15 0	12s. 3d.	261 5
" 29.....	2941	95 9 0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 15 0	12 1	20 8 9
Dec. 6.....	3440	101 3 0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 17 0	11 10	20 0 0
" 13.....	1977	102 19 0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 19 0	12 2	60 15 0
" 20.....	3390	103 0 0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 5 0	12 11	64 11 0

Compared with last week's sale, the advance has been in the standard 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15s., and in the price per ton of ore about 2s. 6d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15s., and in the price per ton of ore about 3s. 6d.

At the Great Wheal Vor United Mines quarterly meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. George Noakes, F.G.S., in the chair), the accounts, made up to the present time, showed a credit balance of 5249 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17s. 11d. A dividend of 7s. 6d. per share was declared, less 3034 $\frac{1}{2}$ to be carried forward to the credit of next account. Details in another column.

At the Wheal Trelawny meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Page in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 1646. The profits during the quarter amounted to 355 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7s. 11d. A dividend of 3s. 6d. per share was made. The debt balance was 259 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6s. 2d., exclusive of committee's fees, solicitor's fees, secretary's salary, and office expenses. Out of the proceeds of the call 150 $\frac{1}{2}$ and interest is to be paid to the liquidator of the Bank of London.

At the Bryntail Mining Company meeting, on Dec. 13 (Mr. H. B. Rye in the chair), the motion for the abandonment was carried by a majority of 4, the votes being 241 for the motion and 237 against. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The debt balance was 259 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6s. 2d., exclusive of committee's fees, solicitor's fees, secretary's salary, and office expenses. Out of the proceeds of the call 150 $\frac{1}{2}$ and interest is to be paid to the liquidator of the Bank of London.

At the New Bampfyde Copper Mining Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Charles Hand in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ 19s. 10d. The estimated balance of assets over liabilities was 720 $\frac{1}{2}$ 13s. 5d.; the balance owing to the North and South Wales Bank was 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6s. 8d. The Chairman stated that, although the directors' report recommended a dividend, he thought it would be dividing their profits too closely. Mr. W. Hand concurred. The report and accounts were, therefore, unanimously adopted, except as to the dividend. It was then unanimously resolved "That Captains Pope and Comer be instructed to order an entertainment of roast beef and plum pudding, with a fair allowance of beer, to the mining staff, on the 1st day of January, 1

of 446,047, and deducting the increase in the "other securities," there remains an increase in the total reserve of 257,553.

On the Stock Exchange a steady demand for Mining Shares has prevailed during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining shares—Great Laxey, 17½ to 17¾; Great Wheal Vor, 15½, 15½, 15, 15½; North Wheal Crofty, 3; West Chiverton, 56; Clifford, 53; Marke Valley, 4; Devon Great Consols, 40½, 41; Prosper United, 24; West Seton, 115, 120; East Caradon, 5½; East Lovell, 2½, 11; North Roskear, 3; East Basset, 20½.—In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Cape, 7½, 8; Port Phillip, 1, 1½; Yudanamatana, 1½, 1½, 1½.—In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Chontales, 2½, 2½, 2½, 2½; St. John del Rey, 47½, 47½, 48, 47½, 48½; Cobre, 1, 1½, 1; Anglo-Brazilian, 1 dis.

COAL MARKET.—The fresh arrivals this week amounted to 143 ships, of which a large number were steamers. The demand for house coals has continued inactive, and, upon the whole, prices are slightly lower than our last quotations. Hartley's have been in fair request, and maintain values. Hartlepool Wallsend, 20s. 9d.; East Hartlepool Wallsend, 19s.; New Belmont Wallsend, 18s.; Thornley Wallsend, 18s.; Gosforth Wallsend, 17s. 6d.; Pittington Wallsend, 16s. 6d.; 10 cargoes unsold; 70 ships at sea.

THE COPPER TRADE.—Mr. Pitcairn-Campbell, Liverpool, reports—The copper market remained dull for a few days after the dispatch of the last mail, and on Dec. 3 the smelters reduced their official quotations 5s. per ton, to 81s. for unmanufactured, and 86s. for manufactured. This was followed by a sudden burst of activity, and considerable sales of ore and regulus were effected at 14s., Chilian bars advancing to 75s. 10s. on the spot, and 76s. to arrive. Large parcels of English have also changed hands, and though the market scarcely closes so firmly, a marked improvement must be noticed. Quotations are 14s. for ore and regulus, 75s. 10s. for bars, 80s. to 81s. for ingots, and 15s. 9d. and 16s. for Barilla. By the last mail we received the figures of the third quarter's shipments from Chili, which result in 985 tons pure copper against 13,651 tons during the same period last year, and 8869 in 1865. This makes the quantity shipped in the nine months 33,432 against 40,243 in the same period of 1865, and 34,412 in 1864. Sales since my last have been—

	Ores.	Regulus.	Bars.	Ingots.	Barilla.
Dec. 1.—150 tons regulus, ex Minero	£ 0 14	1½	per unit.		
Dec. 1.—180 tons Urmenita bars, ex Iron Queen	72	10	0	per ton.	
Dec. 1.—50 tons Urmenita Ingots, ex Caldera	78	0	0	"	
Dec. 3.—140 tons Urmenita Ingots, ex Caldera	78	0	0	"	
Dec. 6.—728 tons ore, ex Herradura, at Swansea	0	14	0	per unit.	
Dec. 6.—777 tons ore, ex Glendun, at Swansea	0	14	0	"	
Dec. 7.—140 tons regulus, ex Edgar, at Swansea	0	14	0	"	
Dec. 7.—300 tons Canadian ore	0	14	0	"	
Dec. 7.—240 tons Canadian ore, ex J. Stowe, at Swansea	0	14	0	"	
Dec. 7.—718 tons regulus, ex Bodryddan, at Swansea	0	14	0	"	
Dec. 8.—843 tons Mouta ore, ex Rima	0	14	0	"	
Dec. 8.—16 tons bars, second hands	74	0	0	per ton.	
Dec. 8.—20 tons bars, ex Kappa	74	10	0	"	
Dec. 10.—60 tons bars, ex Kappa	74	10	0	"	
Dec. 10.—100 tons bars, ex Huastula	75	0	0	"	
Dec. 10.—44 tons bars, ex Kappa	75	10	0	"	
Dec. 11.—5 tons bars, ex M. Jackson	75	0	0	"	
Dec. 11.—14 tons bars, ex Chanarillo	75	0	0	"	
Dec. 11.—25 tons bars, ex Egbert	75	0	0	"	
Dec. 11.—50 tons bars, to arrive, ex Santa Lucia	76	0	0	"	

Stocks of copper produce (Chilian and Bolivian) in first and second hands likely to be available are as follows:—

	Ores.	Regulus.	Bars.	Ingots.	Barilla.
Liverpool	2085	1813	2365	619	248
Swansea	7424	4568	357	—	93

Arrivals from the West Coast, S.A., during the past fortnight—

	Ores.	Regulus.	Bars.	Ingots.	Barilla.
Huastula, Valparaiso	—	—	124	—	—
Yuca, Valparaiso	50	—	14	—	—
Goiçanda, Valparaiso	—	36	—	—	—

At Swansea—
Joseph Thompson, Galico .. 592 .. — .. — .. — .. —
Zehlma, Carizal .. 175 .. 625 .. — .. — .. —
Messrs. Vivian and Younger (Dec. 21) state:—We have had a very active market all through the week, and in fine foreign as well as in English raw descriptions a considerable business has been done. Prices are very irregular, and the demand appears to be principally speculative. Orders for manufactured are scarce, and those that do offer are readily placed under smelters' quotations. We have no especial transactions to report. In Tin, foreign has improved in value, and the sales reported are considerable. The market closes firm at our quotations, and holders are not much disposed to sell. For Tin plates the demand has not improved.

CARNARVONSHIRE CONSOLIDATED LEAD MINES, COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the OFFICE of the COMPANY has been REMOVED from No. 11, Royal Exchange, London, to TELEGRAPH CHAMBERS, No. 2, TELEGRAPH STREET, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

That Mr. D. H. Warton has been appointed secretary of the company, in place of Mr. William Carpenter. By order of the Board, ROGER FENTON, Chairman.

CARNARVONSHIRE CONSOLIDATED LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—PROCEEDINGS IN CHANCERY being about to be IMMEDIATELY TAKEN FOR OBTAINING A CANCELLATION or RELINQUISHMENT OF SHARES which are supposed to have been REGISTERED IN THE NAMES OF MR. BAKER LELAND or his nominees, or of parties claiming through them, and for other equitable relief in respect of transactions and dealings of the said Mr. Baker Leland in connection with the formation of this company, ALL PERSONS are hereby CAUTIONED AGAINST PURCHASING ANY SUCH SHARES.

Further information may be obtained on application to the Secretary, at the company's office, Telegraph Chambers, 2, Telegraph-street, Moorgate-street, London. By order of a Committee of the Directors, ROGER FENTON, Chairman.

CARYSFORT MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of this company will be HELD on MONDAY, the 7th day of January, 1867, at the office of the company, 65, Dame-street, Dublin, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of submitting the directors' report and statement of accounts for the half-year ended 31st October, 1866, &c.

By order, J. S. HOARE, Secretary.

THE VAL-SASSAM MINES COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in the above company will be HELD at the offices of the company, No. 6, Queen-street-place, London, E.C., on WEDNESDAY, the 24 day of January next, at Two o'clock P.M. precisely, to receive the reports and accounts for the year ending 30th September, 1866, and for general business, as authorised by the Articles of Association.

J. H. Enthoven, Esq., having retired from office, the directors have appointed Robert Henty, Esq., to fill up the vacancy thus occasioned, subject to confirmation by the shareholders. At this meeting two directors—viz., E. A. Pontifex, Esq., and Robert Henty, Esq.—will retire from office, but are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.

Messrs. Joseph George and John Phillips offer themselves for re-election as auditors. And notice is further given, that immediately after the termination of such meeting, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the same place, for the purpose of authorising the directors to make a call or calls to the extent of £1 per share on the shares of the company.

By order of the Board, W. G. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

6, Queen-street-place, London, E.C., 12th December, 1866.

THE LOVELL CONSOLS MINING COMPANY
Situate in the parish of WENDRON, county of CORNWALL.
In 1024 shares of £3 each.
CONDUCTED ON THE "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."
BANKERS—London and Westminster Bank, London.
MANAGER—Captain William Chappell, Helston, Cornwall.
SECRETARIES—Messrs. Bartlett and Chapman.
OFFICES,—No. 2, BUCKLESBURY, LONDON, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
The property of this company is situated in the parish of Wendron, in the county of Cornwall. The sett is in the heart of the Lovell district, and is adjacent to Old Wheal Lovell, East Wheal Lovell, New Wheal Lovell, Trevenen and Tremere, and Trumpton Consols.

The lodes running through the sett are a continuation of those of Old Trevenen, Trumpton Consols, and Wheal Lovell, which lodes returned enormous quantities of tin; Trumpton Consols alone returning £200,000, whilst Trevenen and Wheal Lovell have sold upwards of £200,000 worth. As this sett occupies an unrivalled position geologically, and is undoubtedly rich in tin, as shown by subjoined reports by men of the first standing in the County of Cornwall, it presents all the elements of success, and it is confidently believed that by vigorous and economical working it will remunerate the adventurers.

The stratum is precisely of the same character as that in the neighbouring mines; and as shown by the reports, many points of value can be driven upon at once.
The extensive "old men's" workings, seen at surface, clearly indicate that large quantities of mineral have been taken away, their workings having been extended so far as the water would allow them without the aid of machinery. There is now on the mine in efficient working condition an excellent engine, which, capable of draining the mine to the 80 fm. level; horse-whims; accounts-house; carpenters' and smiths' shops; together with all the necessary appliances for carrying on extensive operations.

Upwards of £5000 has already been expended on the property, and as stated in the report of Capt. J. Nancarrow, "The mine is just now getting into working order, and its development might be commenced at once, without any outlay in machinery, and with an unusual prospect of success."

Tin can at once be returned, and looking at the present indications a very moderate outlay cannot fail to remunerate the proprietors.

No call will be necessary for at least six months.

Detailed prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained at the offices of the company, 2, Bucklebury, London, E.C.

£50 REWARD—WILLIAM GUNDRY POWNING.—Whereas a WARRANT has been ISSUED for the APPREHENSION of WILLIAM GUNDRY POWNING, late of 192, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, secretary to a mining company, upon a charge of FELONY, notice is hereby given, that a REWARD of FIFTY POUNDS will be PAID to any person who shall give such information as may lead to the apprehension of the said WILLIAM GUNDRY POWNING within six calendar months from this date.

The following is a description of the said WILLIAM GUNDRY POWNING:—Age, 35 years; height, 5 ft. 9 in.; brown hair, beard, and moustache; low forehead; wears his hair parted on both sides of his forehead. His eyelids drop a little, and over the left eye there is a mark about 1 in. long. He is a large fat man, and weighs about 17 or 18 stone.

It is requested that information may be given to Inspector HAMILTON, Police Office, Old Jewry, London, E.C.; or to Messrs. R. and S. MULLEN, 68, Cheap-side, London, E.C.—Dec. 3, 1866.

LEAD AND IRON.—A GENTLEMAN in AYRSHIRE, SCOTLAND, has SECURED a LEASE for 21 years of all MINERALS (except Gold and Silver) on a LARGE EXTENT of LAND in that county.

From searches that have already been made, Lead has been discovered in at least five different places, and at several miles distance from each other. It appears to be abundant.

Iron of the hematite class has also been found, and from all appearances is in large quantities. A sample of the Lead and Iron will be seen at the office of the MINING JOURNAL.

As it will be inconvenient for the lessee to work these minerals, he is desirous to SUBLET or SELL HIS RIGHT TO THE LEASE, as may be agreed upon.

Any further information will be given by ALEXANDER BLANE, Esq., Alton Albany, Barr-by-Gilvan, Ayrshire, Scotland, who will cause parties to be shown the places where the minerals are.

COPPER, SILVER, AND LEAD IN THE HARZ MOUNTAINS.—THE PROPRIETORS of a VALUABLE MINE in the above well-known mineral district, promising most brilliant results, and combining advantages seldom to be met with, are DESIROUS of FORMING a LIMITED COMPANY, to work the lodes, which are of unusual richness.

Applications to carry out the project, and for further information, to be addressed to "E. A. S." MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

GERMAN CORRESPONDENT WANTED, on the 1st January, in a MERCHANT'S OFFICE. One who has some knowledge of the Iron Trade preferred.—Address, with full particulars, "K. A.," at Deacon's, 154, Leadenhall-street.

WANTED, a PRACTICAL MACHINIST, to SUPERINTEND BLAST and ROLLING ENGINES, FORGES, MILLS, and PIT MACHINERY, CARPENTERS and FITTERS, at a LARGE IRONWORKS in SOUTH WALES.—Apply by letter, in own writing, to "Box 64," Newport, South Wales.

WANTED, at a LEAD WORKS, a Man as FOREMAN, who thoroughly understands SMELTING, and can ASSAY for LEAD and SILVER.—Apply, by letter, stating wages expected, to "C. C.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, a SUB-MANAGER at a COLLIERY, where the output is expected to be from 100,000 tons to 120,000 tons per annum. Must thoroughly understand steam-engines and pumps.—Address, stating salary and references, to J. BLOMELEY, 45, Exchange-arcade, Manchester.

WANTED, a SECOND-HAND WINDING ENGINE, 16 to 20 in. cylinder, horizontal high-pressure expanding, with link motion, fly-wheel, drum, and break complete. Also, a CORNISH BOILER, about 8 tons.—Apply, with full particulars, to Mr. MAXWELL, 4, Allhallows Chambers, 49, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

A GENTLEMAN having an extensive connection with merchants, manufacturers, and others, would be GLAD to UNDERTAKE the SALE of PATENTED ARTICLES or INVENTIONS, upon commission.—Apply to Mr. W. T. RAWLE, patent and mining agent, 8, Small-street, Bristol.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, who has had considerable experience in ORE DRESSING (lead particularly), ASSAYING, &c., is DESIROUS of OBTAINING a SITUATION, either in a mine, assay-office, or in an office connected with mining. Has a thorough knowledge of French. References given. Address, "H. W.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

VALUABLE SHARES in the celebrated Tin and Copper Mine, BOTALLACK, St. Just, Cornwall, FOR SALE.—THREE (2000s) SHARES in this Mine WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, at the Three Tuns Hotel, Penzance, on Thursday, 4th January, 1867, at Three o'clock in the afternoon.—BORLASE and MILTON, Solicitors, Penzance. Dated 19th December, 1866.

THE HENDDOL SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY (LIMITED), BIRMINGHAM.—The Transfer-books will be closed from the 27th December, 1866, to the 8th January, 1867, inclusive, for the purpose of PAYING at the latter date the INTEREST, at the rate of SEVEN AND A HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM, guaranteed by the vendor.

W. HOLMDEN, Secretary.

LANBERIS SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on MONDAY, the 31st day of December, 1866, at One o'clock precisely, for the transaction of the business of the company, including the election of auditors. By order of the Board, JOHN E. DAWSON, Sec.

PENHALE AND LOMAX CONSOLIDATED SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In consequence of the late secretary of this company (W. G. Powning) having suddenly absconded, ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS on the said company are REQUESTED to SEND FORTHWITH PARTICULARS THEREOF to H. L. Phillips, Esq., the managing director, at the office of the said company, No. 32, New Broad-street, London, that the same may be investigated and arranged. By order of the Board of Directors. Dated London, December 19, 1866.

STEAM-BOILERS made by WILLIAM WILSON, LILYBANK BOILER WORKS, GLASGOW, on the most improved principles, for home and export. All boilers made of the best material and workmanship, proved and warranted tight under a high pressure, and delivered at any railway station or shipping port in the kingdom at moderate rates. Lithograph of boilers forwarded post-free on application.

BOWLING IRON COMPANY, BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE.
BEST CRUCIBLE CAST-STEEL TYRES, AXLES, CRANK AXLES, BOILER PLATES, Also COG WHEELS, and other CASTINGS.

This company is prepared to furnish the above-mentioned articles in CAST STEEL of a very superior quality, made principally from their own well-known "BOWLING IRON."

Also BOWLING WROUGHT-IRON SOLID WELDLESS TYRES, of any size and to any section.

High House and Cross Gill Hematite Iron Ore Mines, Frizington, near Whitehaven, Sept. 22, 1866.

DEAR SIR,—The flat hemp ropes I have been using weigh about 1½ cwt., and cost £27 or £28. I find that your patent Combined Hemp Rope, weighing only 7½ cwt., and costing about £16 10s., lasted quite as long, or a month or two longer, than they generally do, having been at work just fifty-two weeks. If your rope had been a little stronger, say 8½ or 9 cwt., I believe it would have lasted another six months. You remember it was sent a little narrower than was intended. Yours truly, S. W. SMITH.

Messrs. Glaholm and Robson, Sunderland.

GLAHOLM AND ROBSON, MANUFACTURERS of ALL DESCRIPTIONS of WIRE and HEMP ROPES for COLLIERIES, SHIPS, &c., HENDON PATENT ROPERY, SUNDERLAND.
N.B.—THE PATENT COMBINED FLAT or ROUND HEMP ROPES WEAR NEARLY THREE TIMES as LONG as ORDINARY HEMP ROPES, if used the full size.

Swan Rope Works.

GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO., CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL.
MANUFACTURERS of FLAT and ROUND HEMP and IRON and STEEL WIRE ROPES for MINING, RAILWAY, and SHIPPING PURPOSES.
MANILLA ROPE of SUPERIOR QUALITY, FIFTY PER CENT. STRONGER and THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than Russian hemp rope.
WIRE ROPE of FIRST QUALITY WIRE, and the HIGHEST STANDARD of STRENGTH.

Patent Flat and Round Wire and Hemp Ropes, &c.

JOHN AND EDWIN WRIGHT, PATENTEES, CITY OFFICE, 19, LONDON STREET, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1770.
Manufacturers of every description of

IMPROVED PATENT FLAT and ROUND WIRE ROPES, From the very best quality of charcoal iron and steel wire.

PATENT FLAT and ROUND HEMP ROPES.

SHIPS' RIGGING, SIGNAL and FENCING STRAND, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, STEAM PLOUGH ROPES (made from Webster and Horsfall's patent steel), WIRE, HEMP, FLAX,

ENGINE YARN, COTTON WASTE, &c.

UNIVERSITY WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR, LONDON.

UNIVERSITY WORKS, GARRISON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

No. 2, OSWALD STREET, GLASGOW.

CITY OFFICE, No. 19, LONDON STREET, LONDON.

TO CAPITALISTS.—TO BE SOLD, OR LET to a COMPANY, a VALUABLE IRON ORE MINE.—Address, "Iron Ore," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS RELIEF FUND.—It is highly gratifying to find that the appeal for subscriptions on behalf of those left unprotected by the Oaks and Talk-o'-th'-Hill explosions is being well responded to by all classes, from the Queen downwards, and no doubt by the continued efforts of the benevolent an ample amount will be collected.

NICARAGUA RAILWAY.—We are informed that the first division of the engineering staff of the Nicaragua Railway was dispatched last Monday by Mr. Collinson, the engineer, per the West India mail steamer, to commence the works. Capt. Pim and Mr. Collinson go out via New York to-day.

GOLD MINING IN ITALY.—The directors of the Italian Gold Mines have received the following parcels of gold (say):—370 ozs. from Vallanzasca; 332 ozs. from Val Toppa; 655 ozs. from Pestarena, the produce of the working of native mills, and some 45 new mills, 53 full working days.

MINERAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.—We are informed that a very large majority of the shareholders are strenuously opposed to the rumoured attempt to wind-up the company, which has the prospect of making good profits with the present paid-up capital. A general and strong expression of confidence in the directors, and approval of their proceedings, is expressed.

The CHONTALES GOLD MINES, like many enterprises of a superior character, has had its detractors and its sceptics, who disbelieve everything, and require others to do the same—hence the varied opinions that have so frequently affected the market value of this property; but, if we have been correctly informed, the tenor of the advices which the directors received by the last mail is such as to put beyond doubt the bona fide character of this undertaking. The commissioners who were sent out to examine into the circumstances of the rumours that were promulgated a few months since, state, we are told, that there were gross exaggerations and misstatements. The heaviest portions of the machinery, it is affirmed, can be got up to the mines with the greatest ease and facility so soon as the dry season is sufficiently advanced to remove them. The mines themselves are represented to fully bear out all that has been stated by Capt. Paul and Francis, but time is necessary for the preliminary work requisite for the erection of machinery to put the mines in working order, when the results promised may be expected. We must confess that our own opinion, at all times favourable, is much strengthened by the confirmatory evidence of such cautious men as the commissioners are known to be. The injunction of the managing director to the shareholders, at the last general meeting, to wait patiently, and give proper time for these purposes, was fairly stated, and will now have due effect.

THE IRON TRADE.—Messrs. Shaw and Thomson (Dec. 19) say—"A quiet trade has been done in iron since this day fortnight. Orders for two large iron bridges for India have been given out, which will require about 10,000 tons of finished iron. Various orders have also been placed for rails. The Russian contract for 40,000 tons went to Belgium, and so also, we expect, will the 10,000 tons required by the Dutch Government, and which will be adjudicated in Rotterdam to-day. Specifications for rails and chairs to an inconsiderable extent only are being given out by home railways. Shipbuilding iron is very dull, but there is a strong feeling that this trade has seen its very worst; and we look with confidence to a revival of activity in the early part of next year. Bar-iron is in fair demand, both for home use and foreign shipment. Pig-iron is rather stiffer in price, and strong efforts have been made to prevent a fall; but in the face of a very heavy stock, and the fact that, were prices to advance to a very small extent, a large increase of production would immediately take place, there can be little prospect of improvement for the present. The statements of a Staffordshire ironmaster, and the wide publicity given to them, respecting the competition in iron in Belgium and France, will tend to popularise facts which have been long well known to almost every firm in the trade, and which have been frequently alluded to by ourselves and others in reports of the state of the iron trade. The question of labour is at the bottom of the whole matter, and the proper handling of it will determine the supremacy of the iron trade of this country over foreigners. We have every material advantage, and we believe that before long mechanical contrivances to supersede manual labour will do much to help the trade over its only difficulty."

LEAD ORES.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Dec. 15.—Hendall	60	£27 10 6	—	Trefry's Trustees.
Dec. 18.—Trevetha	23	22 4 6	—	Trefry's Trustees.
— ditto	5	11 0 6	—	ditto

BLACK TIN.				
Date.	Mines.	Ts. c. q. lbs.	Price p. ton.	Amount.
Dec. 18.—Great Wheal Vor ..	70	6 3 8	—	£2433 8 2

Sampled Dec. 5, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, Dec. 20.

COPPER ORES.			COPPER ORES.		
Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Devon Consols	129	£4 15 6	Brookwood	48	£3 10 6
ditto	127	4 7 0	ditto	41	2 8 6
ditto	126	4 6 0	ditto	36	8 17 6
ditto	125	4 6 0	Okel Tor	59	1 11 6
ditto	115	4 9 6	ditto	50	4 0 0
ditto	114	4 4 6	ditto	51	2 2 6
ditto	112	4 1 0	ditto	50	7 5 0
ditto	111	4 1 0	Gawton Copper	62	2 11 0
ditto	108	4 11 0	ditto	60	2 4 6
ditto	103	2 11 0	ditto	57	2 5 0
ditto	102	3 17 6	ditto	53	4 17 0
ditto	81	2 13 0	Wheal Friendship ..	50	13 13 6
ditto	46	11 4 6	ditto	50	13 12 6
ditto	38	10 16 6	Bedford United	59	5 1 0
Marke Valley	96	2 12 0	ditto	45	3 12 6
ditto	85	2 9 6	Bampfylde	51	12 12 6
ditto	69	3 16 6	ditto	35	2 7 6
ditto	56	2 16 0	Prince of Wales	43	6 16 6
ditto	55	1 6 0	ditto	33	6 11 0
ditto	54	4 10 6	Gunnislake (Clitters) ..	50	3 12 0
ditto	29	2 13 0	Furdon	28	11 4 6
East Caradon	89	3 19 6	ditto	8	2 15 6
ditto	86	3 18 6	Lady Bertha	22	2 11 0
ditto	85	4 3 6	ditto	5	11 16 6
ditto	30	3 1 6	Wheal Edward	20	1 15 6
ditto	69	3 19 6	Collicroze	8	1 18 6
Brookwood	69	3 2 6	Daniel's Ore	2	3 17 6
ditto	61	2 12 6			

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR

WATSON AND CUELL,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MESSRS. WATSON AND CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon mines and mining, and the state of the share market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in relation to mines and share dealing than there is at present; and, from the long-extended experience of Messrs. WATSON and CUELL, they are emboldened to offer, thus far, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public that they transact business in the public funds, railway, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are also daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as "recommend" mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and "recommend" mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, and they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are able to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charge for commission.

"X. Y. Z."—There is much force in what our correspondent says. Agents too often forget there is such a body as shareholders, and seem content to work mines in order to draw their pay regularly, and to make their situations comfortable for as long a period as possible. If you ask them about their mines, they are always looking well, and have good quantities of ore in reserve; yet, if you tell them that the shareholders want a dividend, they shrug up their shoulders and talk about "unfair working," and all that sort of thing. Now, we are not advocates for unfairly working a mine, much less for picking its eyes out, but slow working—and of this our correspondent complains—may be, and is carried too far. Mr. A., the parser, and Capt. B., the manager of a mine—say, Wheel Tantaliser—work it so that no calls are required from the shareholders, and upon this they rather pride themselves. They give no end of good reports, yet never seem to get forward. They pay their way and that's all; and let us for a moment look at the result of this sort of working. The shareholders may probably have spent 20,000*l.* to get the mine into the state described, and the result of ten years' working would be that the agents getting 10*l.* a month each would have received in a regular annuity about 2000*l.*, and the shareholders *worse than nothing*, for they could always have been expecting and never receiving. Now, many say it would pay shareholders a deal better to work a mine right out and get good dividends for a time than to pursue a system which can only be profitable to the agents and to those who supply the mine with materials. We do not advocate this, but we mention it to stir up agents if possible to a little more activity and thoughtfulness for the shareholders. If North Trekerby, for instance, be the mine that the agents have represented it, the shareholders have a right to expect larger returns to be made.

MINERAL RIGHTS.—We were asked to sign the requisition referred to by several correspondents, but had nothing to do in any way with originating it; and, whatever may be thought of it, there cannot be two questions as to the exceeding bad taste of the circular sent out, we suppose, by order of the board of directors, who, by the Articles of Association, are at present receiving large salaries. We have reason to believe that the movement for a voluntary winding-up did not originate with the brokers, but that some of them were urged to it by their clients, who consider the company, in the first instance, was formed for acquiring mines in the Chontales district. In this object the directors failed, after expending a deal of money in sending out agents, &c. They then sent other agents to inspect the "Gold Conglomerate," which has also to be given up; and the report of Mr. Phillips upon this property, and his adding that he expected to get a mine in California (a place disliked by all), requiring a capital of 150,000*l.*, led to the suggestion for winding-up. In the market shares could only then be sold for about 5*l.* or 10*l.*, and a winding-up, it was thought, would give back to many of the shareholders, who suspected they were being heavily deceived, and this many shareholders preferred to being liable for calls amounting to 4*l.* per share. The brokers, who are said (by the circular sent for our perusal) to have originated the "ridiculous move," are now acting, it is also said, with "the worse grace," because they all received commission on the shares they placed. There is nothing extraordinary in this. Like ourselves, who looked upon the company as a continuation of the "Foreign Lands," and formed for purchasing mines in the Chontales district, and, therefore, strongly recommended it, many of the brokers, we suspect, are heavily losers by the company, having themselves subscribed for many hundreds of shares at 20*l.* per share, to find them soon down to 10*l.*, owing to the delay in getting a settlement, &c. If our readers will refer back to our remarks of various times, we alluded to the company (see June 16) as a continuation of "Foreign Lands," and "by any mail," we said, "news may be received that the agents sent out to Nicaragua may have obtained a property as valuable as Chontales." In this the directors failed, having been entirely out-generalised by the Central American Association; and the question is, shall we now go with them to California, or put our money into home mines?

WEST FRANCES—"G. R."—Don't sell. A rise in tin of 5*l.* or 10*l.* per ton would make it a dividend mine. The shares are among the cheapest in the market. Our correspondent says he gave 4*l.* per share, and probably he may see them at that price again shortly.

THE RAILWAYS AND RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—A very handsome map of the country lying between the treaty line from Lake Winnipeg to Fort Langley, separating the United States from the British possessions on the north, and the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and embracing the entire American Continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, has just been published by Mr. A. M. BAILEY, of Coventry-street. The principal railways, completed and projected, as well as the overland routes and canals, are carefully shown, and although the map does not pretend to be a geological one, the principal coal regions, petroleum deposits, gold fields, iron ore deposits, and lead, silver, copper, and zinc mines are each indicated by a distinctive colour, which adds considerable interest to the map. By way of appendix there is added a table of the population of the United States and of the several states and territories thereof, as well as tables showing the population of the principal cities and distances; the names of the principal railways and the fares charged (apparently about 50 per cent. higher than those charged in England), and various other interesting facts.

ENAMELLED METAL TABLETS.—There can be few who have not experienced annoyance from names on doorposts and in other similar positions becoming defaced, yet almost the sole effort which has been made to improve upon the old system of a painted patch inscribed by the sign-board writer has been in the substitution of brass or zinc doorplates, the increased advantage of which is scarcely a fair compensation for the expense attending their use. Cheapness, cleanliness, and durability are the great recommendations necessary to secure the adoption of any system of mural notification—whether in the shape of facia-lettering, namepost writing, or the indication of the names of railway stations—yet, hitherto the combination of these has been unattainable; but in the enamelled metal tablets, the invention of Mr. B. BAKER, of Birmingham, now being introduced by Mr. W. J. BAKER, of Wakefield, a considerable step towards perfection has been made. The tablets are of sheet-iron, enamelled by an ingenious process, which enables them to be produced at a merely nominal cost, and of all sizes from the small sized numerals suitable for the room-doors of hotels and offices to the largest required for a first-class railway station. Many of the enamelled tablets heretofore made have been formed upon a copper body, and hence the necessity for reducing the thickness of the metal below that requisite for adequate strength, but by the use of iron this difficulty is avoided, and as the means have been found for getting the enamel very fine and clear, the new tablets are all that need be desired.

MANUFACTURE OF BAR-IRON AND STEEL.—An invention has been patented, through Messrs. Newton, for treating bars of malleable iron and steel in such a manner that they receive a perfectly smooth and polished surface, which will not be liable to oxidise by exposure. Mr. B. LAUTH, the inventor, makes, for example, an ordinary bar of malleable iron in its usual merchantable state, and removes the oxide from its surface by the application of diluted sulphuric acid, after which he washes the bar in an alkaline solution. He then covers the entire bar with oil or petrolum. The bar is then ready for the chief process. A muffle furnace is so prepared that a uniform, or nearly uniform, heat can be maintained within it, and in this furnace the bar is placed. Care must be taken that too great a heat is not imparted to it, for on this depends the success of the operation. When the bar approaches a red heat, and when the redness is just perceptible, it is a certain indication that the proper degree of heat has been attained. The bar is then at once removed, and passed through the finishing rolls five or six times, when it will be found to have a dark polished uniform surface, and the appearance of Russian sheet iron.

SOLID PETROLEUM.—The accidents which constantly occur through the imprudent handling of petroleum have long made it desirable to obtain this otherwise valuable substance under some safer form. As it is generally in a liquid state that it is most liable to explosion, it was thought advisable to let it acquire solidity by contact with the air; but the operation of liquefying it for use was not always attended with satisfactory results, the oil thus restored to its original form being far from equal in quality to the original substance. Nature, however, has again come to the rescue, and an excellent quality of solid petroleum is now extracted from the bowels of the earth, not only in America, New Brunswick, &c., but even in England, Wales, and Scotland. A ton of this substance will yield 50 gallons of pure oil.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending Dec. 18 was 11,037*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

BAGILLT OIL COMPANY (LIMITED), FLINT.

MANUFACTURERS OF BLACK GREASE
FOR COLLIERY WIRE ROPES, TRAMS, WAGONS, &c., £5 PER TON.
TORCH AND LAMP OIL, 1*s.* PER GALLON (Casks free).
LUBRICATING OIL, 1*s.* PER GALLON (Casks free).

Notices to Correspondents.

* * Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: It then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

COAL STATISTICS, &c.—Owing to the explosion at the Oaks Colliery having occupied the principal part of my time since it occurred, I am unable to reply to the letter of "A Looker-On" this week. I shall, however, next week give it my best attention.—JAMES RUGLEN.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—Can any of your readers inform me whether the mine now called Great North Downs is the property that gave upwards of 300,000*l.* in profits to the Messrs. Williams, of Scrolier, or is it that which is now known as the North Downs Mine? Reliable information upon this point will be gladly received by A SHAREHOLDER IN BOTH MINES.

IMPROVED ORE CRUSHERS.—I send a slip from the San Francisco *Mining and Scientific Press* of Nov. 3, which contains a drawing and description of an improved ore crusher of later date than Mr. Marsden's, mentioned in your last. —M.—[The machine referred to is "Brodie's Patented Improved Quartz Crusher," which appears to be almost identical with that of Mr. Frost, mentioned in Mr. Marsden's letter. The improvement upon Mr. Frost's machine seems to be that the movable jaw is given an up and down motion, as well as the to and fro motion at each stroke.]

QUICKSILVER.—"Germanicus."—The discount upon quicksilver is 3 per cent., so that about 6*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* would be the price actually realised when the market quotation marked in our list is 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per bottle.

MR. A. TREGONING.—A letter addressed to our office will reach this gentleman. Received—"J. C." (Paris)—"A. G." (Elmhurst)—"W. W. S."—"J. P." (Lancaster)—"S. H. D." (Pottsville, U.S.)—"Verax"—"P. G." (Huddersfield)—"J. S." (West Hartlepool).

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, DECEMBER 22, 1866.

Much as the humane may deplore the frequent recurrence of COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS, and the misery and sorrow of the widows and orphans which the calamities have deprived of their beloved supporters, they must not be considered to justify the cruelty perpetrated upon those connected with the management of a pit in which a fatal casualty unfortunately occurs by the unfounded charges of wilful negligence and carelessness for human life, so freely heaped upon them by persons who know practically nothing of the difficulties to be encountered, and far less of the means by which those difficulties can best be met. These would-be philanthropists should recollect that colliery engineers and viewers have hearts, and often far more feeling ones than other men, and that in cases of difficulty and danger the jeopardy in which they place their own lives is the last thought which enters their mind; and were an evidence required of this, the sacrifice of Mr. SMITH, of Lund Hill, in the Oaks Colliery, with which he was in no way connected, would be ample. The safety of his pit is the first and constant care of every officer; and even if they were devoid of all sense of humanity, and guided only by most debased selfishness, the knowledge that their position and means of livelihood were at stake would suffice to teach them to be cautious.

The most damaging falsehoods as to the working and management of the pits, and the most extraordinary suggestions—sometimes dictated by a heartfelt desire to do good, and sometimes by the less worthy feeling that the calamity affords an opportunity for the writer to push some invention or scheme of doubtful utility, but in which he is pecuniarily interested—appears to be the inevitable sequence to every great fatality connected with colliery operations; and there has been no exception to the rule in the case of the explosions which everyone is now lamenting. Not only has the very system of working pursued been grossly misstated, but schemes have been propounded which, did not the solemnity of the occasion forbid it, could but excite the laughter of anyone who understood the subject. Thus, one humanitarian proposes the illumination of collieries by a few electric lights placed at the ends of the galleries, and recommends that collieries should be whitewashed, to economise the light thus obtained. Another thinks it desirable to collect the foul gases in "dome-like gas cesspools," formed in the roof, and drained by metal pipes, with valves "dipping upwards," and supposes that the gas pumped up could be utilised for working the engine by which the pump is worked; whilst a third considers that absence of colliery explosion would be the result if numerous bore-holes to the coal were put down before the workings were commenced.

But to prevent those not accustomed to collieries from forming erroneous opinions, it may be stated that, owing to the position of the working places in a colliery, a separate light is required for each party of workmen (usually two men work together). As to the drainage by pipes, it is unnecessary, each gallery, in fact, being a pipe, 3 feet to 6 feet, and sometimes more, square—the larger the pipe the more readily a gas will pass through it. These points, as well as that of drainage by bore-holes, has been freely discussed from time to time during the last 30 years in the *MINING JOURNAL*—they offer no advantages, but many disadvantages. With regard to the drainage by bore-holes, no less an authority than our esteemed correspondent, Mr. MATTHIAS DUNN (the Government Inspector of Collieries, just pensioned off by the authorities, after a long life of useful services), writing in 1848, stated—

"It is a fallacy to suppose that large areas of coal may be drained by means of gas drifts. I must take the present opportunity of correcting an opinion promulgated by Dr. BURNETT and other theorists of our day—that because the inflammable air is so much lighter than common air it may be permitted to rise out of the air without ventilation. The evolution of gas in a fiery seam takes place at every invisible pore . . . and the only effectual mode of dislodging it is by a current of atmospheric air."

This opinion is confirmed by the experience of coal-viewers and colliery managers, and were it not a fact an explosion in a down-bow would be impossible. Fire-damp seems, in fact, to have a tendency to hang together, and the passage of a current of atmospheric air to sweep it away as the workings progress is, as far as can be ascertained from present knowledge, the only means of removing it. To state, as it has been stated, that the Oaks Colliery has borne a bad name for years, is no more true than it would be with respect to every colliery in the district—the seam which passes through all of them is the same, and about equally fiery; but the system of working, and nothing has yet transpired to give rise to the opinion that it was not properly carried out, was no worse in the Oaks than in the neighbouring collieries. It has been falsely stated that the long wall system was in use, and those who have made the assertion have supplemented it by an equally erroneous statement, proving not only that they know nothing of the Oaks workings, which is a system peculiar to the place, but also that they do not understand either the "long wall" or the "pillar and stall" systems, which they pretend to describe.

Although but very little evidence has yet been taken at the inquest connected with the Oaks explosion, many of the falsehoods which had been circulated have been already exposed. It appears that the entire responsibility of management rests upon Mr. J. T. WOODHOUSE, of Derby, and that no else issued any practical instructions for the underground working. In working the coal in the Oaks Colliery wedges and picks were alone used. Not an ounce of gunpowder had been used in any part of the workings for several years. The sole place in which powder was used was in the stone drift, near the bottom of the downcast shaft, but still high above the seam of coal, and in which the air was, and probably still is, almost as pure as at surface. The Geordie or Stephenson lamp was used throughout the colliery, except for about 150 yards on the South Level and about 400 yards on the Engine plane. Some time since the naked lights (all of which were supplied from a reservoir of fire-damp in the mine) extended twice this distance down the Engine plane, but

recently, in consequence of certain representations, Mr. WOODHOUSE had them limited to 400 yards. Mr. MAMMATT, the resident representative of Mr. WOODHOUSE, did not distinctly authorise the use of powder in the stone-drift, but would have done so had he been asked. Altogether it appears most improbable that the workings at the stone-drift had anything to do with the explosion, and it is to be hoped that attention will not be so riveted to this point as to prevent the true source of the calamity being thoroughly sought for. The great point which at present appears to require clearing up is whether the rumours stating the existence of fire-damp in dangerous quantities were properly dealt with, and means taken to prevent their recurrence; especial attention being given to the complaint made a fortnight before the explosion.

The suggestion that more advantage should be taken of barometric indications is the only one which is worthy of serious consideration—it is a suggestion which has been continually put forward by practical men for the past quarter of a century, and one, the importance of which is stated in every book on colliery workings published. When the barometer is low, the pressure of the atmosphere is small, and more gas is permitted to escape from the coal than when the mercury is high, and the atmospheric pressure greater. Indeed, this fact is so well known in many mines that a barometer is kept beside the ventilating furnace, which, instead of being marked rain, fair, change, and so on, is marked—fire heavy, fire moderate, &c., and the indications thus given are usually well attended to.

That suggestions have been made which it would be impossible to act upon, may be considered proved by what has here been stated, will, no doubt, be admitted, but at the same time we may hope that the calamities now deplored may lead to still greater efforts to prevent the sacrifice of life, and to provide every means attainable for escaping in the event of casualties occurring.

The trade in Iron is a matter of paramount importance to this country, and, therefore, it is not without solid reason that so many persons have come before the public lately, in letters to various newspapers, to point out their views of what should be done to meet the difficulty, which, in the minds of many, is increasing with respect to foreign competition. We do not concur in the desponding impression of some of these writers, but, on the contrary, consider it is a question which will right itself in due course, and that it has arisen almost entirely from exceptional causes. The contest, if we may so term it, which has occurred between the masters and the men, has forced the former to advance the rate of wages disproportionately to the demand of the material; and, as foreign countries usually procure labour on much more favourable terms than ourselves, the power of successful competition was given to the foreigner; but this we believe to be merely a passing event. The same spirit of combination of workmen, by the means of Unions, is increasing on the Continent, engendered, no doubt, by what has been done here; and even our own Unions of labour have their correspondents in all the producing districts of iron ore in Belgium and elsewhere, and so sowing the seeds of discord and opposition, which must bring about the same results there as here. Figures, after all, are the best criterion on which to determine results; and when we find, from the Board of Trade returns, that for the ten months of this year, ending October 31, only 49,013 tons of iron were imported, representing a value of 425,255*l.*, and that 1,424,738 tons of manufactured iron were exported, of the declared value of 12,566,262*l.*, we feel greater confidence in our conviction that the present state of competition is transient, and will not be maintained to the damage of the business of England. Foreign nations, especially France and Belgium, have necessarily progressed with ourselves, but not defeated us; and the large demand created on the Continent by railway and commercial expansion has, of course, led to increased activity in the iron trade of those countries. Mr. W. STANLEY JEVONS, of Manchester, after alluding to the great fluctuation in the demand for iron which occurs, according to the amount of capital which is being invested in railways and other large works, remarks with force that "the effect of these variations upon our foreign trade is at once apparent; a large home demand so raises the price that foreigners are enabled to compete with us. This is partly the reason why, during the last two or three years, we have been quite cut out of the continental market, and have been partially undersold in other markets, and almost in our own. It is now, when the home demand is falling, that we shall be enabled to compete, on something like our old terms, with continental producers." This writer goes on to argue that the difficulty with the men arises, frequently, from the impression that the masters are realising great profits, while wages are reduced, and contends for the principle of a more open system of operations by joint-stock concerns, whereby the balance-sheet becomes public, and mystery ceases, as at the Messrs. BRIGGS and Co.'s collieries, where the interest of masters and men are combined by the division of all profits exceeding a fixed amount. The principle has also been introduced in copper and lead mines, and found to work well, and may, therefore, go far towards proving a panacea in the iron trade for the contest between capital and labour. An "Ironmaster," whose letter is of the 12th inst., says, pertinently enough, in alluding to the letter of Mr. H. HERRIES CREED, and Mr. WALTER WILLIAMS, jun., that the mere collection of facts will never settle the much vexed question as to what the rate of payment for labour should be in this country, and the employers themselves have been in a great degree the cause of the present flatness in the iron trade in this kingdom, and brought about by their injudicious treatment of the question of prices and wages. "The unerring criterion of supply and demand," he continues, "must regulate the price of labour as well as of everything else; and if employers pay a higher rate of wages than the price of their commodity will afford, the one certain result must follow—production will be lessened, and the price of labour brought to its proper footing."

Mr. H. HERRIES CREED and Mr. W. WILLIAMS, jun., are the chief writers on the side of the alarmists, and say they have taken great pains to obtain information by a personal visit to Belgium; and Messrs. W. BIRD and Co., iron brokers in London, call in question the skill of English workmen, as compared with those of Belgium and elsewhere. The former gentlemen declare that "Belgium and France have thrust us out of foreign markets to an extent which the public will hardly credit, and of which the trade itself is scarcely aware. They have almost monopolised in Russia the trade in all matters of manufactured iron for railway purposes," and "for a long time to come she will be the best customer in Europe for iron in all its various forms of manufacture." In the face of this, however, there is the startling fact, demonstrated by official returns, that during the ten months of this year we have sent 65,211 tons of iron to Russia, which is 8526 tons higher than the average of the six previous years, so that "Belgium and France," as declared by Messrs. CREED and WILLIAMS, have not "almost monopolised in Russia the trade in all matters of manufactured iron for railway purposes," about 55,000 out of the 65,211 tons of the iron exported from this country to Russia being railway iron, an excess of 17,538 tons over last year; while the export of iron from Belgium to Russia in 1864—the latest published return—was only 3844 tons of all kinds collectively. With respect to France, the assertions of these writers in partnership are not more felicitous, for we find that in 1864 France sent no iron to Russia, and the entire export for the ten months of this year from France, to all countries, was under 2000 tons of iron. Where, then, is "the magnitude of the danger which is even now at our very door."

Another writer protests against the premises laid down by them, and marks that "such is not the language to be used, nor should feelings of this kind be encouraged towards the ironworkers; let it be reserved for the few agitators who misguide them into mischief." The industry of our men, "their courage, their thorough manliness, their thorough endurance, go far, very far, to compensate any outside deficiencies, the result of local accident, peculiarity, or circumstance;" and thus Messrs. WILLIAMS and CREED have "shown us nothing but a mare's nest." Messrs. W. BIRD and Co. consider that much of the "present disorganised state of the manufacturing iron trade" is to be ascribed "to the culpable blindness that has prevailed amongst our men on all points beyond their own immediate observation or interest;" and conclude their letter by remarking that "if these do their duty to the country intelligently, and, using the facilities for international communication, will now make themselves acquainted—masters as well as men—with what goes on in other countries, we

as merchants, have no fear that foreign competition will shut out the iron trade of Great Britain from the preference that its geographical position and other circumstances ought to enable it to command."

These several correspondents confine themselves to the question of iron, and Messrs. WILLIAMS and CREED alone touch the matter of coal production in Belgium. They assert, on the authority of M. JOCHAMS (Ingenieur-en-Chef, Directeur des Mines), "that in proportion to her population, Belgium is producing eight times as much coal as France, between two and three times as much as Prussia, and only one-fourth less than Great Britain; and that her produce is doubling every 15 years." We are not in a position at the moment to test these statements, but, if correct, they are surely nothing more than a proportionate production, as compared with the expansion of every branch of industry in Belgium in which coal is consumed, and we cannot concur in considering, as these gentlemen declare, "that these facts deserve the attention not only of masters and men, but of Parliament and the country." The extraction of coal in Belgium in 1864 exceeded that of 1863 by 569,270 tons, and 1865 surpassed the production of 1864 by 535,686 tons; but looking again to the Board of Trade returns, we find that the exportation alone of English coal, to say nothing of home consumption, will be upwards of 10,000,000 tons for this year, showing, consequently, an excess of about 1,000,000 tons over 1865. With such data we need not despair for our coal trade, in comparison with that of Belgium, neither do we concur in drawing such a gloomy picture of the iron trade, but, as already stated, believe that there is nothing in the state of things which improved circumstances, by increased demand, will not speedily overcome, and there is every prospect of activity in many of the branches of industry which create demand for iron.

The dawn of returning confidence in the money market has broken forth rather unexpectedly. We had anticipated that with the coming year projects would be introduced in test of the spirit of investors; but the Credit Foncier Company of England forestalls these events, and seems determined that 1866 shall not die out without a gleam of sunshine. They offer as a Christmas-box a subscription to a Belgian enterprise of intrinsic merit, and Mr. GRANT is too dexterous and successful a financier not to have gauged well his moneyed friends, before launching a new undertaking, so that success may be confidently relied upon. But, apart from the power of the Credit Foncier Company and the energy of the manager, the scheme itself ought to ensure the speedy procurement of the capital. It is the BELGIUM PUBLIC WORKS COMPANY to which we allude, the object being the drainage and improvements of the city of Brussels, and the concessions granted embrace subsidies in cash and annuities to the amount of 1,040,000*l.*; having, likewise, the full approbation of the Government and personal support of the KING, who is to lay the first stone on Jan. 22. The subsidies are calculated to pay the cost of construction, and the subscribed capital of 250,000*l.* is for necessary expenditure during the progress of the works, which are not to exceed four years; the shares, 10*l.* each, bearing 8 per cent. interest in the mean time, and to be redeemed at 15*l.*, or 50 per cent. premium. The capital is divided into 35,000 shares of 10*l.* each, 25,000 shares being A, or Preference, which are now offered to the public, and 10,000 shares B, or Deferred, which become the property of the Concessionaires, but are not entitled to the payment of either interest or capital until the whole of the A or Preference shares have received back the whole of their capital, interest, and bonus. The consideration of 100,000*l.* is, of course, very large, but as it is rendered so completely contingent on entire success, there is nothing to say against it; and we must admit that the whole principle of operation set forth in the prospectus is in equity and good faith. The portion of the 100,000*l.* which will become the property of the Credit Foncier for their co-operation and support, does not appear, but be it what it may, they unquestionably deserve a considerable share in the amount for the boldness they have assumed in thus breaking the continuous gloom and despondency which have prevailed for so many months past. "The apology for its appearance," says the *Times*, "under existing circumstances seems to consist in the fact that the project has been a couple of years in process of completion." Why there should be any "apology" puzzles us to understand, but our contemporary of the *Times* has been rather peculiar in its views and opinions throughout the whole of the recent crisis, and we consider the Credit Foncier has done good service to the community by their striving to change the tone of the money market by the introduction of an undertaking which presents a source for investment at good interest and the best security; more especially as it is not done hastily, but only after being "a couple of years in process of completion." The contracts for the main portion of the works have already been entered into, and the whole will be under the superintendence of Mr. J. W. BAZEL-GETTE, the engineer-in-chief of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

MINING, METALS, AND MINERALS—PATENT MATTERS.

By M. HENRY, Memb. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Eng.

The recent appalling and melancholy colliery accidents which have been recorded in the public press, and which have been of a nature to distress all hearts that own to compassionate and humane tendencies, must necessarily attract the attention of reflective and philanthropic persons to every human material possibility of protecting life from such alarming and distressing calamities. It appears that one of the recent terrible accidents was occasioned by the opening of a miner's lamp. The Legislature should insist on the adoption of lamps which when opened are self-extinguishing. The invention of the Davy lamp was one of the greatest boons rendered to humanity, and, as I ventured to observe in one of my lectures, it was extraordinary—to say the least—that this discovery which, under Providence, saved so many human lives, was vouchsafed to the world in the very year in which the terrible battle of Waterloo, which cost so many lives, was fought. The miner's lamp has been a great boon to humanity. By it, the blessing of applied science, or, as we call it, invention in the arts, has alleviated the dangers and smoothed the difficulties of the miners' labours. Since the celebrated apparatus of Sir Humphry Davy, various patents have been obtained, and various arrangements have been contrived, with a view to improving the safety-lamp. The services of Clanny, Witty, and others in this respect are well known. Among recent patents for this useful and valuable friend to the miner may be mentioned one recently obtained by HALL and COOK, of the Midland Safety Lamp Works, Birmingham. Their specification has been recently filed, and the main essence of the invention may be explained as follows:—This lamp is so constructed that it cannot be opened without the light becoming extinguished. The lamp contains a crank, on one end of which is an extinguisher, while the other end engages in a groove or slot, formed in the part of the lamp which screws on the body or oil vessel. The crank is pivoted on the oil vessel, and the middle part, which is perpendicular, is bored out and enlarged, to receive a spring, which is placed round the pivot on which the crank works, and this spring forces down the extinguisher when immediately over the flame. The foot of the crank rests on the body of the lamp, out of the way of the top screw. An angular wire, fitted in a short tube in the body of the lamp, is turned when the lamp is screwed together, so that it forces the lower end of the crank into a slot in the top screw. To extinguish the lamp, the top of the crank is forced over the wick, and the bottom of the crank is driven into a recess in the body of the lamp. The inventors also propose to use corrugated, fluted, or scolloped glass, and seamless gauze. In order to set the lamp, it is charged with oil and wick, the spring is drawn or pressed back, the extinguisher lifted up, and the foot turned on to the body of the lamp. The top is then screwed on, and when part of the ring, which is recessed, comes opposite the foot a trigger is turned towards and pressed against the foot, so as to force it down a step into a recess.

Patents for pumps must necessarily interest the miner. M. LOUIS COIGNARD, who has obtained at various times, as communications to myself, important patents for his inventions in the hydraulic arts, has recently applied for a new patent, also as a communication to me, by whom the application is deposited, for improvements in centrifugal pumps. M. Coignard is the inventor of the hydrodynamic apparatus, which he patented some years back under the name of the Aqua Motor, and which, applicable as a motive engine and pump, was described in two somewhat ample specifications, one of which was filed at the time of the Great Exhibition of 1862, and which explained an apparatus, consisting of a wheel, composed of vanes, by which water was projected, either for motive purposes, or for delivering it to be raised or forced from any particular part. The description of M. Coignard's new improvements must, of course, be reserved till the maturity of the specification, and its due appearance in the published lists.

Among recent Applications for Patent, attention may be called to the following, as relating directly or indirectly to the subjects of this article:—GALLER, manufacture of steel.—WREN and HOPKINSON, dressing slates.—BROOKMAN (communication from Corbière), lead and argilliferous litharge.—STRENNON, iron and steel.—BENNETT, bending metal bars and plates.—REEVES and MUSCHAMP, explosive substance.—KOLLAISON, blasting cartridges and fuses.—NEWTON (communication from Reynolds), welding and tempering steel.—HANWORTH, furnaces.—NEWMYER, gunpowder for mining purposes.

The following have sealed Patents within the last few days:—ABEY, combination of furnace fuel.—DREW, turning, chipping, and cutting metal.—YATE, smoke-consuming heater.—WHITWORTH, cutting iron and steel.

Notices to proceed on the following Applications for Patent appear in last Tuesday's Government publication. Any opposition intended thereto must be entered on or before Jan. 8:—CAMERON iron and steel.—LAMPSON, connecting metal baling bands.

DELABUE, of Bunhill-row, whose name is so well known in connection with the ornamental card and paper manufacturers, has specified a patent relating to a very different object—viz., the manufacture of steel and iron by what is known as the Bessemer process. His object is to facilitate the separation of the phosphorus from the metal, and for this purpose he proposes to introduce lead or compounds of lead into the converter, so that the same may be thoroughly diffused amongst the fluid metal therein, and thereby he removes the phosphorus from the iron. The patentee recommends certain compounds of lead, but does not restrict himself to them, and he states that he proposes to introduce the lead or the compounds in combination with the blast used in the process.—Any invention tending to enrich that branch of metallurgical art which tends to the economical use of fuel deserves attention and consideration in the present state of the coal fields. BUTTERILL, of Leeds, has patented a smoke-consuming apparatus for furnaces, consisting mainly of a mode of arranging and combining pipes or air-passages with an air-chamber or hollow bridge placed in the flue, fire-box, or in other convenient part of the furnace.—C. W. HARRISON, who has patented certain telegraphic inventions, has a provisional specification, which relates to the conversion of the metallic ore of copper into a soluble salt, and then to precipitation of the metal from the solution by carbon or carburet of iron and electricity. The application has not been proceeded with.—Another provisional specification of an application not proceeded with has been deposited by SPENCE, of Newton Heath, relating to a similar subject. This consists in using solutions of ammonia, or carbonate of ammonia, for dissolving such metals from their ores as are soluble in such substances.—BENNETT, of Birmingham, has patented a mode of manufacturing or treating iron, by the addition thereto of the alloying therewith of tin, either in the puddling process or by remelting wrought-iron, and adding scrap tin-plate thereto.—YOUNG and BRASH have patented a process of distilling coal, shale, and other bitumens, to obtain the oily matters therefrom. This they effect by treating as follows the oily hydrocarbon vapours which do not condense readily:—They heat these vapours, and send them again into the distilling retorts containing the bituminous matters, so that these vapours almost disappear, and even assist the progress of the process.—NISBET has patented apparatus for cutting minerals, in which a lever is employed, such lever having at one end a cutting-tool. This lever is actuated by rack and pinion, so arranged that the cutting-tool is forced steadily round in a circular arc.—A patent, relating to mills for rolling iron and steel, has been taken out by SPENCER and MCKINDALE, in which, instead of the rolls exerting a constantly rigid pressure, they are combined with appliances by which they are permitted or enabled to separate sufficiently to accommodate themselves to the thickness of a bar or plate, offering a resistance exceeding the predetermined pressure.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

Some official tables have just appeared as to the mining and metallurgical production of Prussia in 1865. It appears that this production was as annexed:—

	Tons.	Value.
Coal	18,591,150	£4,554,928
Lignite	5,021,446	710,440
Minerals of every kind	—	1,529,440
Pig	693,137	2,708,657
Cast-iron	37,085	295,131
Cast-iron, first fusion	31,680	282,253
Iron	404,295	4,094,017
Rough steel	29,864	429,543
Zinc	56,483	1,038,894
Silver	25½	250,468
Lead and litharge	28,311	497,427
Copper	2,982	274,150
Nickel	321	49,660
Arsenic	238	8,286
Antimony	60	2,340
Alum	2,487	20,104
Copperas	2,274	9,006
Sulphate of copper	329	5,015
Sulphur	107	975
Cadmium	—	48
Mercury	—	217
Salt	204,982	223,823

It may be interesting to add to these details some particulars with reference to an increasingly important Prussian coal basin,—that of the Ruhr. This basin, although it has been worked for nearly six centuries, may be regarded as virtually a new one. Notwithstanding the use of steam, it may be said that until the last few years only the ends of the beds have been attacked.—Indeed, it is only within the last ten or twelve years that the coal-workers of the basin can be said to have become industrialists. This fact, indeed, perhaps, he attributed to the following circumstances:—Before 1851 the collieries were exclusively directed and administered by engineers of the Government, who preserved up till that year the right of appointing employees and fixing their tasks, as well as their salaries and wages. The little levied in old times was replaced in 1851 by a tax of 6 per cent. on the value of the coal raised, this tax being reduced to 2 per cent. after Jan. 1, 1865. On the other hand, the want of effective means of transport checked, until recently, the development which the production of coal in the basin would have otherwise acquired. The river Ruhr has been hitherto only navigable for part of the year, although it is now much improved, while heavy duties are still levied on coal descending the stream, so as to reach the Rhine. Railway communication also greatly facilitated, as from 1846—when the Cologne and Minden line was opened—the outlet of coal in competition with the Ruhr basin. Under these circumstances, it is only recently that the extraction of the Ruhr basin has acquired anything like a rapid development. In 1860 the extraction amounted to 389,000 tons; in 1861 it had been carried to 532,455 tons; and in 1862 it had risen to 1,062,561 tons. Seven years later—in 1867—the extraction had further risen to 3,644,967 tons, while in 1869 a total of 4,276,251 tons was attained. Since then the extraction has been increasing year by year. In 1861 it was 4,964,621 tons; in 1862, 5,701,201 tons; in 1863, 6,300,318 tons; in 1864, 8,146,433 tons; and in 1865, 9,165,675 tons. In the first six months of 1866 a production of 4,624,425 tons was effected. We have not yet quite done with Prussian affairs. Various measures have been adopted by the Prussian railways to facilitate the transport of coal. As regards the transports by express trains from the Oberhausen and Ruhr stations to Aix-la-Chapelle, the minimum quantity of 4 tons has been reduced to 3 tons. Since Nov. 1, 1866, a direct communication has been established between the North German lines and the Belgian State system, and large deliveries of coal to Belgium have been made. Orders for war plant begin to arrive at the great works. The Bochum Company for the Manufacture of Cast-Steel has received from the Bavarian Government an order for 96 cast-steel rifled cannon. The Russian Government has ordered 100 cast-steel cannon from Herr Krupp, of Essen, at 2800*l.* each. The Krupp establishment is one of the most important industrial concerns in Prussia, and it may be said, in Europe; last year it employed upwards of 8000 workpeople, and the production effected during the year was double what it was in 1864. The production of cast-steel effected by the Hoerde Mines and Forges Company also showed an increase of 3000 tons in 1865, as compared with 1864. The Bochum Company, as well as several other establishments of the same kind at Witten, have also witnessed a truly extraordinary increase in production of late years. This augmentation is explained by the great increase in the employment of steel in railway industry and war material. The Neu Oeger Forges Company has desisted for some time from the fabrication of cast-steel, and now occupies itself more especially with the fabrication of puddled steel, which is more and more sought after, thanks to the excellence of the Selgen iron which is employed for this fabrication. For some time past the Neu Oeger Forges have forwarded their steel to England.

Extensions of concession have been granted to the concessionnaire of the coal mines of the Bois du Val St. Lambert (Liège), and to the Mariheue Coal Mining Company at Seraing, in the same province. The extent of these new concessions is 226 acres in the first case, and 50 acres in the second. A Belgian Royal decree authorises the formation of a mining company, established under the style and title of the Société Anonyme du Charbonnage des Kessales à Jemeppe. The object aimed at in the formation of this company is principally the definition of the rights of a number of gentlemen previously interested in the workings transferred to the company. These gentlemen will receive altogether 2072 shares, and there are to be created also 128 shares, which will be only issued in case an extension should be made of the working operations. These shares are to be issued at a rate to be fixed by the general council of the company. A revival in affairs is looked for in January or February next. This hope is generally shared by industrialists, some of whom have even taken measures in consequence. Thus, some companies have decided on accepting no contract before next year, when prices will, it is expected, present an improvement. The position of the blast-furnaces of Belgium has experienced no modification; the high price of combustible, however, bears such an unsatisfactory ratio to the present selling price of iron, that there can be little doubt that measures will be adopted by the forge-masters to escape from the embarrassments to which they find themselves reduced. An important contract in refining pig is understood to have been concluded by several Charleroi forge-masters with an industrial of the Centre; some other transactions of less importance have also taken place in refining pig. As regards iron, several orders from England have come to hand in the Charleroi basin; the Belgian iron trade does not regard these orders, however, as the forerunner of more important affairs. It is remarked that Belgian industrialists are thinking more—and it is contended too much—of producing cheaply, while they pay less attention to the quality of their products. That there is future danger in such a course as this is inferred from the fact that some Dutch shipbuilders are no longer purchasing plates in Belgium, but address themselves to Westphalian rolling-mills, the plates of which are of very good quality. Prices of rails continue firm in Belgium, without alteration; as regards rolled iron, a contract has been concluded at 5*l.* 2*s.* per ton. Meetings are announced as follows:—Jemeppe-Auvels Collieries Company, Dec. 29, at Marchienne-au-Pont; Belgian General Company for Lighting and Heating by Gas, Dec. 29, at Brussels.

Important orders for armour-plates are in course of execution in France, as well for the French Government as for various foreign countries. The concern known as the Forges et Chantiers de la Seine (Bouche-du-Rhône) is constructing a floating iron dock for the port of Alexandria. This work, which is being executed for the Egyptian Government, will have colossal dimensions, and it will be fitted with powerful steam-engines. The dock is expected to support advantageously a comparison with a similar work at Saigon (Cochin-China), furnished by English industry. The orders given out to the workshops of the Seine concern by the Pacha of Egypt exceed 560,000*l.* Meetings are announced as follows:—Charotte Collieries Company, Dec. 21, at Paris; Ricamarie Colliery Company, Dec. 27, at Paris; Imply St. Scurin Steelworks Company, Dec. 28, at Paris; Frouard Blast-Furnaces and Forges Company, Dec. 29, at Paris; and Alsais Forges and Foundries Company, Jan. 10, at Paris. The tone of the Havre copper market has been good. Prices have advanced to 77*l.* and 79*l.* per ton for disposable Chilean, and 78*l.* per ton for future delivery; one lot of 80 tons, Urmoneta mark, has been sold at 77*l.* per ton. The Paris market remains quiet, at the rates of the

last week or so. The fall of prices in England has scarcely modified the tone of the German markets. Tin maintains a good position on the Dutch markets, Banca especially having advanced ¼*l.* to ¾*l.*; at Rotterdam a sale has been noted of 1000 blocks of Banca, at 47½*fl.*, 600 blocks at 48½*fl.*, while now holders stand out for 48½*fl.*. Affairs have been moderate at Paris. Banca is quoted by continuation at 87½*fr.*, Straits at 86½*fr.*, and English at 82½*fr.*. At Cologne the article has been firm and in demand, but at Hamburg the demand is inconsiderable. Lead has been neglected at Paris; rough French has made 29*fr.* 4*s.*, and Spanish 20*fr.* 12*s.* per ton. Besides some small purchases to meet the daily requirements of consumption, transactions have been almost nil on the German markets; the article is quoted nominally at former rates. Zinc has been well held on the Paris market; rough Silesian has been quoted firmly at 23*fr.* 4*s.*, and lead from other sources 22*fr.* 12*s.* per ton. The Breslau market has been very animated and firm. At Hamburg disposable zinc has been a good deal sought after, but almost nothing has been offered for sale. The imports to Nov. 30 this year appear to have been 355,000 tons, as compared with 307,000 tons to the corresponding date of 1865, and 496,000 tons to the corresponding date of 1864.

As regards miscellaneous items, we may note that the Phoenix Metallurgical Company realised in the exercise 1865-6 (terminating June 30) a nett profit of 366,118 thalers, of which 262,000 thalers were devoted to the payment of a dividend of 10*l.* per cent. on 12,500 A shares, and 75,000 thalers to the payment of a dividend of 12½ per cent. on 6000 B shares. After providing for various other charges, a balance of 7974 thalers was carried forward to the credit of 1866-7. The reserve of the company now amounts to 248,231 thalers, to which must be added a special reserve of 350,965 thalers, intended to be devoted principally to the improvement of the working operations. The George and Mary Mining and Metallurgical Company has just held its annual general meeting at Osnabrück. The distribution of a dividend of 9 per cent. for the past exercise, and the issue of a preferential loan of 300,000 thalers, have been sanctioned. The Luxembourg and Sarebruck Mines Company will pay, Jan. 2, a dividend for the exercise 1865-6 of 4*fr.* per share. The Austrian Company for the Fabrication of Chemical and Metallurgical Products is paying a dividend for the exercise 1865-6 of 2*fr.* 10*s.* per share. The Santander Mines and Foundries Company is paying a dividend of 1*fr.* 12*s.* per share. Meetings are announced as follows:—Gannamari and Ingurtoza Argentiferous Lead Mines Company (Sardinia), Dec. 28, at Paris; and Cologne-Musen United Mines and Ironworks Company, Dec. 28, at Cologne.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW, DEC. 19.—With a firm market for Pig-Iron, the price of "warrants" rather declined this week for cash; but as it was only a fall of 1½*d.* per ton, the market may be said to have been pretty steady. The business done, however, was very limited, and brokers are now looking over their figures for the twelve months, reckoning their losses and gains for the eventful year of 1866.

The total shipments of pig-iron from all the Scotch ports	Tons.
since Dec. 25, 1865, till date was	572,071
For same period previous year	667,343

Decrease till date 95,272
This of itself would be ominous enough, were it not that a compensating process has been in operation for the last five months, by which the make has been reduced more than the shipments, so that these figures have been stripped of their significance, and, so far as the trade is concerned, they are, when balanced thus, quite innocuous. But it will be as well not to anticipate the business of the year, as we shall make some effort to get a reliable statement of the trade for 1866 made up for our next letter. The shipments of Pig-Iron for the week were 12,245 tons; in the same week last year they were 15,625 tons; decrease, 3380 tons. To-day, the market was steady and firm, 54*s.* 9*d.* cash, and 55*s.* a month paid for about 2000 tons, closing sellers over at these prices, buyers 1½*d.* per ton less. In manufactured iron the makers are struggling for orders, and not any are offering. They are loath to reduce prices, and are preferring to work the third of a week to acceding to a decline. Ironfounders are getting dull, and are expecting they will have to make a virtue of necessity, and accept lower terms.

The Coal Trade is very quiet, and in one or two instances attempts are being made to reduce wages, with success. The energy and adaptability of the Cornish miner for his new sphere is becoming more evident every day, and some of them are already such proficient hewers that they are discarding their guaranteed wage of 4*s.* a day, and have requested and obtained liberty to go on at the same rate as the other colliers, they being remunerated according to their "darg." They are also so taken up with the land of their adoption that they are sending for their wives and families, having every confidence in their new employers. Mr. M'Donald, the secretary of the Scottish Miners' Association, after having been checkmated in all his attempts to persuade the Cornishmen that Scotland was not the place for them, in a local oracle, insinuates with an "it is said"—"that Finnie's coals do not take so well since the Cornies became the hewers. If that be so, he will, of course, be able to make a note of this in favour of their presence. Time will test the nature of the new importation to the mine owners." This would have been better not written, as undoubtedly "time will test" the character of the work of the Cornishmen, and the secretary would have shown becoming sagacity had he not attempted to anticipate what time has yet to record. The demand for coals is of an average character, but the shipments have fallen off fully 4000 tons, 21,412 tons being the quantity shipped this week, compared with 25,195 tons in the same week of 1865.

ANGLE IRON & TURNED FLANGES.—Mr. W. Wilson, of the Lily Bank Boiler-Works, writes—"I noticed in the Journal of Nov. 24 your paragraph, Angle Iron, & Turned Flanges, the latter part written by the foreman of I think should rather have been signed by the proprietors, of the Camlachie Foundry. It is needless for me to repeat that I never asserted that turned flanges was a new thing, although it was seldom adopted sometime ago on stationary flue-bollers of large size. Perhaps you are not aware our local papers have also had correspondence from both sides. While I am deeply thankful for the kind remarks of the editors in their favourable paragraphs, I am not, however, responsible for any, except my own letter. As you have inserted the letter of the Camlachie Foundry folks, perhaps you will not object to insert a few words from the other side."

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

DEC. 20.—Another week has passed away, leaving the Iron Trade of South Wales in, if anything, a worse state, as the amount of business transacted this week has been less than during the preceding one. All thoughts of a change for the better taking place before the advent of spring are now dissipated, and many of the most experienced consider that the month or March will arrive before any material improvement is established. Contractions in operations at the works are being still further carried out, and many makers are availing themselves of the present depression in getting their furnaces repaired, so as to be ready for "the good time coming." There is not the slightest doubt but that notice of a reduction in wages will be given at all the works throughout the district at the termination of the present month, and that the men will not offer any opposition, but fall in quietly with the alteration. The reduction will be at least 10 per cent., but it will only affect the ironworkers. No doubt this little piece of intelligence will be most acceptable to the colliers, especially those employed in the pits where the coal is entirely consumed at the forges and blast-furnaces. The men are more resigned to submit to the proposed alteration, in the hope that when the trade is again characterised by its wonted activity the present scale of payment will be restored. The reduction will place the makers of South Wales in a position to successfully circumscribe the competition of the Belgian and French ironmasters. The fact that Welsh makers have been enabled to carry on operations so fairly at their works through such a long period of depression at the present unremunerative prices, is a proof that there is no want of capital in the district, and every confidence is felt that, as in the past so in the future, they will be able to hold their own against all comers. The idea of a reduction in the present quotations at the approaching preliminary meeting of ironmasters is not at all entertained.

In the home market scarcely any business is being done, and consumers who are in a position to place orders are holding back, awaiting the result of the quarterly meeting of masters. There is a slight falling off in the exports of iron, still they are very fairly maintained, and it has been a fortunate thing for this district that the foreign demand has hitherto been so good. Most of the iron shipped has been for New York and Baltimore, whilst a mod rate quantity of rails has been cleared out on Egyptian account, and several parcels of bars have been sent to the continental markets. American orders kept creeping in, but the demand is not quite so good as it was. There is no new feature to notice in regard to business with the other foreign markets, except that, on the whole, future prospects are rather more encouraging. Purchases of pig-iron are made as sparingly as possible, and buyers only enter into transactions where good bargains can be made. There is a falling off in the demand for tin-plates, and doubts are entertained as to whether any improvement

will take place in quotations during the ensuing quarter. Unlike the iron trade, the Steam Coal Trade is blessed with activity, and proprietors have no cause to fear as the future demand, both on foreign and home account, the enquiries from both quarters being extremely encouraging. House coal proprietors are also doing a good business, and prices have an upward tendency.

The Blaithwaite and Coalbrookdale Ironworks are in the market, and the property, which is nearly one-half freehold, will be offered for sale by public auction in February next, unless disposed of by private contract in the interim.

The Aberdare Iron Company have almost completed the necessary repairs to one of their blast-furnaces at Llywcoed, and it is expected it will be soon again under blast. The Gadley's Company are also actively engaged in repairing a blast-furnace, which they blew out for that purpose a short time since.

The colliers employed at the Powell's Duffryn Steam Coal Company's Cymdar Colliery have presented their late manager, Mr. Robert Lorie, with a handsome gold guard, to which was attached a medallion, on which was engraved a suitable inscription. Mr. Lorie has been promoted by the company to a higher position at New Tredegar. There was a large attendance at the presentation, and Mr. Charles Fream presided. Several addresses were made, and all the speakers referred in the highest terms of praise to Mr. Lorie's management.

Mr. Llewellyn Llewellyn, mineral agent at the Pontypool Ironworks, having been promoted by the Ebbw Vale Company to a higher and more important position, the agents, workmen, and other friends have presented him with a valuable gold watch and appendages, as a mark of their regard and esteem. The watch has engraved upon it the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. Llewellyn Llewellyn, on his leaving the Pontypool Ironworks, by the workmen and other friends, as a tribute of esteem and regard, December, 1866." The presentation was made in the presence of a very large number of the tradesmen of the town and the employees at the works. Mr. Llewellyn, in acknowledging the testimonial, referred to his having risen from a door-boy, as an instance of what could be accomplished by all, and paid a just tribute of praise to Mr. Josiah Richards, the manager, who had ever encouraged him to act strictly honest between masters and workmen.

There has been no part of the South Wales coal district which has of late so rapidly progressed as the Rhondda Valley. In consequence of the increased quantities of coal raised and the number of new collieries opened, the population of the valley has been greatly augmented. Villages have sprung into existence, and those in the upper part of the valley, if they go on increasing as they have of late, will in the course of time become large towns. Large shops and extensive houses of business are being erected, and whilst some two or three hundred cottages have been recently erected for the accommodation of the "new arrivals," as many more are in course of erection. Among the new sources of employment for the labouring classes established in the valley may be mentioned several brick-making establishments, foundries, saw-mills, &c.

We regret to hear that the pump in the main shaft of the Mynydd Iron Ore Mine, Llantrisant, has broken down. It seems that during the recent floods the engine was worked very rapidly, and the door piece of the large plunge pump gave way. It is expected that a considerable time will elapse before the mine will be drained again, and in the meanwhile the timber supports may be broken and the levels of the mine seriously damaged.

We are glad to record an act of seasonable benevolence, which is worthy of extended imitation. Mr. J. J. Jenkins, of the Beaufort Tin-Plate Works, Morriston, near Swansea, has given instructions to have upwards of 500 lbs. of good Christmas beef distributed among the paupers of Clase Hamlet. It is to be distributed in the proportion of 2 lbs. to each adult and 1 lb. to each child. The paupers number 235, who will all, by the foregoing arrangement, be enabled to have a good Christmas dinner.

The arrivals at Swansea include—the Jumeaux, from Requejada, with 120 tons of zinc ore for Mr. Bernierre; the Harmonie, from America, with 204 tons of copper minerals for Mr. Bell.

SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERS.

The general meeting of members was held, on Thursday, at the Westgate Hotel, Newport, Mr. G. MARTIN in the chair. There was a very good attendance. The following new members were elected:—Mr. A. Jones, Uxbridge Ironworks, Newport; Mr. M. Bates, M.E., Cyfarthfa; Mr. L. Llewellyn, Pontypool Ironworks; and Mr. T. Curwen, Plymouth Works.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, and the following gentlemen were appointed:—Vice Presidents, Mr. R. Beddington and Mr. F. Levick, jun.; the Council—Mr. Windsor Richards, Mr. Beddington, Mr. G. H. Banks, Mr. Cope Pearce, Mr. Edward Williams, and Mr. Phineas James, Treasurer, Mr. Evans, of Cardiff, Secretary, Mr. E. Bridgen, Auditor, Mr. M. Truran, Examiner of accounts, Mr. Beddington and Mr. Cope Pearce.

The discussion was upon Mr. Brown's paper "On the Comparative Systems of Coal Mining in the North of England and South Wales, with Respect to Accidents and Loss of Life."

Mr. BATES, at great length, opened the discussion. He showed that the number of deaths from causes over which there was control was 68 per cent. more in Yorkshire than in South Wales, whilst the number of deaths arising from causes over which there was no control was, according to the return furnished by Government, and taken as a basis by Mr. Brown, 70 in Yorkshire and 73 in South Wales. He proceeded to discuss Mr. Brown's system in connection with its applicability in reference to the safety of the lives of the colliers, which he considered to be a most important point, its application in reference to the economical working of the pits, and the probability of its application, and the difficulties that lie in its path, compared with the North of England.

Mr. BROWN pointed out the difficulties which would exist in getting the men to work the double shift. He agreed with the system, and hoped to see it carried out. The CHAIRMAN said he entirely agreed with the system brought forward by Mr. Brown. Mr. BROWN replied at great length to the observations made by the speakers at the last meeting. The object of his paper had nothing to do whatever with the economical working of the coal, but with the safety of the lives of the colliers.

Mr. BATES explained by means of a large plan his paper on "Underground Load." The discussion on the "Duration of the South Wales Coal Field," by Mr. R. Beddington, was adjourned till next meeting, when it will be taken in connection with Mr. A. Bassett's paper on "The Port of Newport, and its Coal Field," which was read at this meeting.

The discussion on the "Cornish Engine," by Mr. Loam, was also adjourned, in consequence of the absence of the writer.

The following papers were also read, and votes of thanks were passed to the writers:—"On Mechanical Ventilation," by Mr. G. Cope Pearce; and on "The Structure of Iron," by Mr. W. Vignier.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the proceedings to a close, and the members adjourned to the large room, where they enjoyed a dinner, served up in Host Hallen's well-known style. Mr. G. Martin presided, and he was supported by the Mayor of Newport, the Town Clerk, and about 100 gentlemen.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

DEC. 20.—There is nothing new to state respecting the Iron Trade. The feeling in favour of a reduction of prices and wages at the Preliminary Meeting of the South Staffordshire Ironmasters' Association next week is strong; but even yet doubts are expressed as to the course which will be taken.

The Terrible Accident at Talke, near Tunstall, has naturally excited great attention during the week. Ninety-one bodies have been recovered—a sad list when added to the far worse one at Barnsley. As to the cause of the explosion, it is currently stated that a lamp has been found, from which the top had been screwed off, near the spot where the explosion is believed to have taken place, and it is said to have been identified as the one supplied to a blacksmith who went down to shoe some horses, and whose body was found near the spot with the skull blown off. Besides this discovery, numerous keys have been found which will open the lamps. This is another of hundreds of proofs how difficult it is to get the working miners to appreciate the value of precautionary regulations, even when their own lives depend upon their strict observance. Is it impossible to enlist the popular feeling of miners in support of the efforts that are being made to avoid the dangers to which they are liable? It is to be feared that nothing but improved education will secure that vivid appreciation of an unseen danger which alone can give force to the teachings of experience.

Numerous suggestions are naturally offered, with a view to avoid such terrible fatalities. The most important seem to be increased outlets for the escape of gas, and the means of ingress for fresh air. In South Staffordshire explosions occur but seldom, and hardly ever to any serious extent, and this is, to a large extent, to be attributed to the fact that the measures have been so extensively worked in small sections that they are penetrated by a great number of shafts, which act as ventilators. At a meeting held at Wolverhampton, on Wednesday, for the purpose of raising funds to meet the wants of those dependant on the victims of the two explosions, Mr. Hartley observed that Mr. W. Mathews, Chairman of the Mining Association of Great Britain, was present, and hoped that body would consider how these frightful accidents might be diminished in number.

Mr. Mathews, in reply, said—

A meeting of the Association had been held, at which the matter had been discussed, but he might say that the Association had been formed chiefly on account of the interests of mine proprietors in Great Britain having recently been interfered with by Government; but they hoped to put aside any further quarrel between themselves and the Government. The time was now come when the Association might determine that there should be no further hostility, and, in the name of common humanity, go to the Government and say—"Here is a common cause in which we should both unite to do all in our power to make such calamities as infrequent as possible." He was quite sure that the Mining Association of Great Britain would not be wanting in respect of the claims they would be expected to fulfil on such an important occasion.

The efforts to provide for the destitute widows and orphans are prompt and liberal. Mr. Smith Child, formerly member for North Staffordshire, has given the handsome sum of 500*l.*, and the directors of the colliery have voted 500*l.* from the funds of the company, besides providing coffins, and undertaking the expenses of the funerals; and the directors and shareholders have privately already subscribed 800*l.* The Queen has sent 100*l.*, with a most sympathetic letter, at

a meeting of the North Staffordshire Coal and Ironmasters' Association, on Tuesday, 650*l.* was subscribed in the room; and at a meeting in Wolverhampton, the next day, presided over by the Lord Lieutenant of the county, 1000*l.* was subscribed in the room. Congregations and workpeople are contributing, and it is to be hoped that all classes will unite in saving the survivors from pauperism. Nearly 50 women and about 100 children will be dependent upon the fund. The subscriptions from South Staffordshire are to be for the joint fund which is being raised for the Barnsley and the Talke sufferers, that from North Staffordshire for the latter alone.

The letters of Mr. Creed and Mr. Walter Williams on the iron trade in Belgium are, of course, exciting a good deal of conversation, but there is rather a disposition to subject some of their fears to a considerable discount; at any rate, it is evident that they spoke without book when they represented France as well as Belgium as becoming a serious competitor with us in the supply of iron to the continental markets. In the letter which appeared in the *Times* on Monday, it is stated that the labour employed in Belgian coal mines and ironworks has more than doubled. The question arises whether this has created no tendency to an advance in the rate of wages, which they fix for men at 2*s.* 8*d.* per day? This and many others require an answer before any positive conclusions are drawn from these communications.

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. John Jones, proprietor of blast-furnaces near Walsall, was held at Birmingham, on Tuesday. The failure took place in the beginning of last year, and confident statements were then made that the estate would yield 20*s.* in the pound. However, the creditors, on Tuesday, agreed to accept 5*s.* in annual instalments of 1*s.*

An inquest was held this day week on the body of Thomas Kent, at the Hospital at Wolverhampton, who died from the effects of burns caused by an explosion in a colliery at Bentley, near Walsall. This circumstance adds another to the hundreds of proofs of how complete a sham the examination of coal pits often is before the men begin working. The doggy went one way to examine the workings, and the deceased and another went along other working, with naked candles, which set fire to the gas, and killed the former. The doggy said he told the deceased not to go into the workings before he examined them.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

DEC. 20.—The demand for coking and manufacturing Coal here continues to improve, and, consequently, prices have an upward tendency. The demand for steam and house coal is not quite so brisk, the mild season having a considerable effect in the demand for house coal especially, still, on the whole, a good business is done in all kinds of coal and coke. With respect to the Iron Trade, little vitality can be expected in it until after the Christmas holidays, which are close at hand. Some of the large ironworks are kept pretty well going by means of colliery orders, but the majority of the works are working short time. The Glass Trade here is extremely dull at present, and the men at some of the works in this branch have received notice to leave shortly. The warerooms at these works are completely stocked in most cases, and it is feared that some reduction in the rate of wages will have to be made.

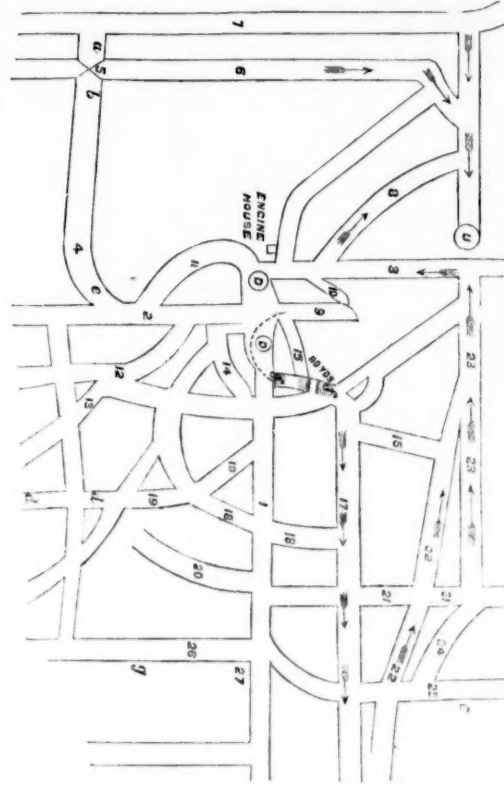
The new pit at Cambois, north of Blyth, has been got down to the seam, and there is every prospect of a good seam of coal, and a successful colliery being established at this place. The situation is in the extreme range of the Northumberland steam coal field proper—that is, so far as this field has yet been worked, with the exception of the detached collieries at Radcliffe and Broomhill, a considerable tract lying between Cambois and these places, and, no doubt, a large amount of coal will be found in this interval. On Saturday night the officials of the Cowpen Colliery met at the Buffalo Inn, a supper having been provided by the owners of the Cowpen, Cambois, and other collieries. Mr. Wm. Charlton, the underviewer, occupied the chair. After a few remarks from the Chairman on the success which had attended the sinking of the new shaft, and the prospect of a good seam of coal, the usual loyal toasts were drunk, after which the healths of the owners were drunk with great enthusiasm. The healths of the principal viewers were also drunk, and a pleasant evening spent. The owners of these extensive collieries have been most enterprising, and it is an extremely gratifying fact that so far they have been uniformly successful in all their undertakings.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

DEC. 20.—The last week or two has made a considerable alteration in the state of affairs at the collieries in North Derbyshire. It had been expected that ere this some 3000 or 4000 men would have been out of employment, and so vegetating on the allowance made by the Miners' Association in huts and tents. Such, however, has not been the case, and so far from the number of the Unionists increasing, a reaction of a contrary character has set in, and what is termed the Non-Union Society is rapidly increasing its ranks, the secessions from the association being numerous. It is evident that the colliers have at last begun to think for themselves, instead of delegating that important function to the well-paid commercial travellers of the Miners' Union. Perhaps when the Derbyshire men are made acquainted with the fact that the association, owing to the terrible nature of the catastrophe of the Oaks Colliery, near Barnsley, are not in a position to meet the vast demands for which it is liable, they will not be in such a hurry to leave their work and join the Union, because they have been promised all sorts of good things. Let them consider well the position of the men in Yorkshire with their own, taking all things into consideration. Mr. Markham, the managing partner at the Staveley Works, stated, at a meeting on Tuesday, that during the short time the works have been in the possession of the company they have paid for schools, workmen's hall, and other matters, for the advantage of the workpeople and their families, no less than 11,750*l.*—a sum much larger than has probably been expended in the whole of the coal districts in the West Riding of Yorkshire in double the time. He said it was to him a source of great satisfaction that everything that science, skill, or capital could command had been done to insure the safety of the mines, and to protect the lives of the workmen. The company employed as consulting viewers two of the most experienced engineers in the country. They possessed in Mr. Campbell one of the most experienced practical men in the kingdom, whose great sagacity, experience, and unwearied attention had been devoted to his business, and he (Mr. Markham) believed that at the present moment there were no collieries in the kingdom that could be compared, in safety and efficiency, with those belonging to the Staveley Company. (Loud cheers.) No expense had been spared that contributed in any way to the safety of the working man. The company had recently expended a very large sum in an improved system of ventilation, and they were extending the same principles to some of their other collieries. At present there are near upon 1060 men who are in favour of Non-Union, and 1700 Unionist out of work, but the latter number is rapidly diminishing.

In South Yorkshire, the awful catastrophe, in which some 350 lives have been lost, has cast quite a gloom over every business, everything being absorbed in contemplation of the calamity which has occurred. Very little work has been done at the majority of the collieries; and, as usual after such events, the men are easily excited. Thus, on Wednesday, whilst at the Oaks Colliery, your Correspondent was informed by Mr. Dymond that a rumour had spread amongst the men that there had been an explosion at Lund Hill. On going into Barnsley, the same thing was in everyone's mouth, and many persons proceeded to the colliery, to find that there was no foundation for the rumour. A second one was then set afloat, of a similar character, with regard to the Stafrord Main. There, it appears, the men left work, owing to an accumulation of gas. But the fact is, that after any great explosion the men are excited by a word, whilst, at other times, they too often disregard warnings which are really significant of danger. The subscriptions on behalf of the sufferers are coming in to such an extent that there is little reason to doubt that a sufficient sum will be raised to support the widows and children of the men who have lost their lives. But on more than one occasion demagogues have interposed with special theories, at meetings called for the purpose of raising a fund to alleviate and soothe the misery caused by the great destruction of life. Thus, at Barnsley, one gentleman, on Tuesday, wished to have put into a resolution a rider, stating that if extra shafts had been sunk the catastrophe might not have occurred; and at Leeds, on Wednesday, a Mr. Holmes proposed that the meeting should take into consideration the duties of Mining Inspectors; but, as he could not find a seconder, of course his proposition fell to the ground. It is a pity that those men who

have the cause of the working men so much at heart cannot see that there is a time for all things, and that those who make no pretensions to be more philanthropic than their neighbours should be allowed to subscribe their money for a truly noble and charitable purpose, without the introduction of an element of discord, which is more calculated to stay the hand than otherwise. However, there is every prospect that, despite such useless efforts to usurp the functions of the jury now sitting, the fund will be successful. To-day the jury sat for about seven hours, and, after hearing three witnesses, adjourned until Jan. 7. The evidence given went to show that there was not the slightest ground for the statement, which has unreservedly been given in several papers, that the explosion resulted from a shot being fired in a drift, which was being made from a place about 80 yards from the box-hole to the down travelling road. It is not expected that any material evidence will be given until the colliery is opened, which may not take place for some months to come. The report issued this evening is more favourable than any given out since the accident, and no explosion has taken place since Tuesday. The No. 1 shaft has been filled up to a considerable height, and some 1500 tons of stuff have been put down the cupola shaft, a large portion of which is sucked into the workings, so that on fathoming it to-day, it was found that the deposit was not more than some 60 or 70 feet from the bottom.



The above diagram is from a pen and ink sketch of the workings, and is upon no scale whatever; the details have been filled in by several of those who volunteered to recover the bodies. It will present a tolerably accurate view of that part of the colliery, at least, where it has been said the explosion took place:—D, D, are the downcast shafts; U, the upcast, or cupola shaft; 1, the engine plane; 2, south level; 3, old north level; 4, old jenny; 5, overthrow, or air-crossing (this place is 300 yards from the pit bottom); 6, return air-road to cupola; 7, old north level from jenny-head; 8, pan bordgate; 9, box hole; 10, drift therefrom; 11, empty-road to pit bottom; 12, low south level; 13, dip-ending; 14, empty-road; 15, new drift; 16, no road; 17, down travelling road; 18, 18, up travelling road; 19, 19, new level; 20, Billy Wood's jenny bottom; 21, Jones's jenny; 22, return air-road; 23, return air-road from drift; 24, driver bash ending; 25, through drift; 26, south level, Thompson's passby; 27, the explosion was most severely felt about here, which is 800 yards from the shaft; a, place where Mr. Jeffcock was last seen; b, where Mr. Smith was last seen; c, farthest point reached by Mr. Minto; d, bodies slightly burnt here; e, bodies not burnt; f, 63 steps; g, bodies much burnt here. The dotted line from the "box-hole," round by the engine plane, shows that the men have had to go that way to reach the down-travelling road; but as there is a double tramway for full and empty corves there has always been considerable danger to persons passing on it. To avert that danger, and to give shorter and easier access to the travelling road, a drift was being cut across the steps which the men had to descend; but, as it was driven above the coal, and in the solid rock, it was scarcely possible that gas could be there, as it is in the intakes in first air. The places where the bodies are marked burnt, seen, &c., are from several of the viewers and volunteers who escaped from the pit on Thursday morning. With regard to the first explosion, on Thursday morning, about five minutes before it took place Mr. Minto was in the box-hole, and he proceeded to look for Mr. Jeffcock and Mr. Smith. He had got as far as the junction of the "old jenny" with the south level, but not finding them he returned to the box-hole, and consulted with Mr. Tewart as to what was to be done. The last time Mr. Minto saw Mr. Jeffcock and Mr. Smith was in the box-hole, when the former requested him to go to the top and say that Mr. Jeffcock wanted 100 volunteers. At that time the air about the new level was not right, and the question was asked Mr. Jeffcock whether it should be restored or not. The position of several of the bodies, and their condition, was given by Mr. Wilson, one of the boldest and most daring of the gallant band of volunteers, and who at one time, when in advance of his party, was almost overpowered by the gas. However, where all have done their duty so nobly, to particularise would be invidious, yet it will be noticed that from where Mr. Jeffcock was last seen he had evidently pushed forward to a spot where many bodies were seen, with the object, no doubt, of recovering them.

The Sheffield trade is by no means so active as it has been, and the "hilling week," as the one before Christmas is called, when the men work night and day in anticipation of the holidays, has been less brisk than usual. Some of the tool makers are kept tolerably well employed, as are also makers of Bessemer steel, but business, with some few exceptions, is dull. The armour-plate trade is rather better than it has been, and there is some prospect of this important branch of manufacture being in a much healthier state in the new year than it has been for some time.

THE OAKS COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

A Conference of Mining Engineers, including some of the most eminent in their profession, was held in the King's Head, on Friday, and lasted several hours. The following is a list of the gentlemen present:—Mr. Morton, Government Inspector; Messrs. J. T. Woodhouse and J. E. Mammatt; Messrs. T. E. Forster, George Elliott, E. Potter, Wm. Armstrong, G. V. Sotherton, and J. Smith; Mr. G. Gilroy, Wigan; T. W. Embleton; J. Brown; W. A. Potter; W. P. Maddison; Philip Cooper, of the Holmes, near Rotherham; T. Cooper, Parkgate Colliery; W. D. Gainsford, Sheffield; R. Pease; Jas. Beaumont; T. W. Embleton, jun. Most of the coal mining engineers were present, including, among others, Messrs. George Minto, W. Maddison, J. R. Platts, J. Wilson, R. Miller, &c.

Mr. Tyas, solicitor, has kindly furnished us with the following Official Report, agreed to upon the occasion:—

The first explosion took place at 1.10 p.m. on Wednesday, the 12th. The wind-engine was in motion at the time, and the cage in No. 2 shaft was blown a

short way up, when the coupling-chains snapped. No. 1 pit-cage was broken, and not disconnected from the rope. Black smoke from the downcast continued about five minutes, and then suddenly ceased, and the fresh air began driving freely. As soon as this was the case, the No. 2 pit-rope was taken off the drum, and the No. 1 pit-rope was wound up to the top, examined, and found to be about 20 yards from the cage. The broken cage was taken off, and a new one put on, and about 2 o'clock Mr. Dymond, the managing partner, Mr. Tewart, the underground steward, and Christopher Siddons, one of the proprietors, immediately descended the mine, and found many men lying about the bottom, all much burnt. They were drawn to bank as quickly as possible. A new rope was put on, and great exertions made in the exploration of the mine and recovery of the men.

The explorers found terrible effects of the explosion in the workings, and the undoubted evidence of the existence of fires. The searches were vigorously prosecuted the whole of Wednesday afternoon and night by Messrs. Dymond, Cooper, Brown, Parkin Jeffcock, Smith, Platts, Cooper, Maddison, and other owners and deputies, aided by 70 or 80 men, who succeeded in bringing to bank about 80, 18 of whom were living. At 9 o'clock on Thursday morning there was a second violent explosion at all the pits. At 9.50 A.M. there was a third explosion at the downcasts. The No. 1 cage was blown into the head-gear and broken, and two vertical columns of black smoke and dust were visible for two or three minutes. Mr. Parkin Jeffcock, Mr. Smith, Lundhill, Mr. D. Tewart, and about 25 men were down the pit at the time of these explosions. A message was noticed in the pits until about 7.30 P.M. on Thursday, whence dense black smoke issued from No. 2 pit, succeeded by an exceedingly strong current of steam, &c., then smoke accompanied by volumes of sparks. At this time the downcast-shaft became a downcast. The pumping-engine was now stopped, and all fires and lights extinguished near the top of the pits. About 1 P.M. on Friday morning the sparks nearly disappeared, but the current of air continued. About quarter to 5 on the same morning, Mr. Mammatt, who was in attendance with a bucket at the pit-bank, heard the signal-bell ring. He immediately got some tools together, and they decided upon descending, and for that purpose they reported the gin-rope from the furnace-pit, and rigged it up at No. 1, using the down-cable engine. He and Mr. Embleton, jun., then descended, and near the bottom of the pit found Samuel Brown alive, and brought him to bank. They looked, and looked about the pit, but could not find or hear anyone. They, however, saw a large fire still burning. There were many coves of coal there, and a meeting of the most eminent and experienced colliery viewers in England, presided by Mr. Morton, the Government Inspector, was held at the King's Arms, Barnsley, on Friday, the 14th, when, after hearing the explanations of the viewers and deputies who had descended and explored the mine, the meeting was unanimously of opinion as to the probable existence of standing fires in the mine, and that any descent or attempt to examine it at present would be attended with certain risk of life.

The meeting was adjourned until Monday, when the engineers presented another report, setting forth that since Friday, when they first deliberated together, there had been nine explosions. A resolution was unanimously passed approving the steps which had been taken since the last meeting, and directing that the furnace cupola shaft and another be forthwith stopped up to the bottom, so as to prevent the admission through them of air into the workings. One shaft is to be left open, and the pumps are to be started, so as to draw out all the water in the pump-shaft. The meeting was adjourned for a week, and a sub-committee appointed to see that the decision come to is carried out. It is feared that the ironmasters of Leeds and Sheffield will be put to much inconvenience by the withdrawal of so large a supply of famous Barnsley coal as was obtained from the Oaks Colliery.

INEXPLOSIVE BLASTING-POWDER.

The experiments at the Crystal Palace, on Saturday, for demonstrating the superiority of the explosive powder discovered by Mr. NEUMEYER, of Taucha, Saxony, and referred to in last week's Journal, passed off satisfactorily. The arrangements for showing the value of the new powder for blasting purposes were by far too imperfect to permit of any useful conclusions being drawn, but fortunately this is not of much importance, for in another column of this day's Journal will be found a communication from a Welsh correspondent, entirely unconnected with either the inventor or his friends, giving his own views of the powder after having seen it in actual use at the Rhwyfyr Company's Quarries, in North Wales. The strength of the powder he shows to be beyond question, whilst a conclusive proof of its safety was afforded by the ignition of a hole, charged and ready for tamping, with no other result than the burning out of the contained powder, although upon the second charge of powder being put in, tamped, and fired, the effect produced exceeded that of the powder ordinarily used.

The experiments at the Crystal Palace, then, must be considered in connection with the military and sporting qualities only, and as such they were highly successful. Judging from the appearance of the bullets fired at a target 100 yards distant, the effects of the new and of the ordinary powder were as near as may be equal; but it was observed by those who discharged the rifles that the recoil with the new powder was materially less. But, perhaps, the most interesting experiments were those to show the explosive character of the powder. Mr. Neumeyer filled a gun-barrel, and having closed the muzzle, applied a light to the touch-hole, holding the barrel in his hand until the whole charge had burnt and escaped therethrough; there was no sign of explosion until nearly all had burnt out, when the muzzle was blown out. In a miniature powder magazine 15 lbs. of the new powder was burned without doing any damage, whilst the attempt to consume only 3 lbs. of Hall's ordinary gunpowder under similar conditions blew off the roof with a loud explosion, and displaced a portion of the wall. Altogether the results fully bore out the anticipations which had been formed of the invention.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE.—There has been a good deal more business doing in the market, and the shares of several mines have advanced very considerably in price. NORTH WHEAL CROFTY is represented as opening out exceedingly well. I have been favoured with the sight of a report of the mine from an agent who has lately inspected it. It is one of the best and thoroughly practical reports I have seen for a long time, and from which I infer that the chances of a considerable rise in the price of the shares is very imminent. Some very important and interesting changes have taken place in the prospects of WEST CARADON during the week. Although not in themselves of immediate value, yet they indicate good results upon further prosecution. The decline in the market price of the shares in no way affects the real value of the mine, and we shall probably see a rise of several pounds per share in a single day, when it may be remembered that I called attention to the shares while they stood at about 13s. to 14s. CALDBECK FELS has now passed into local management, with a Chairman whose position in the county of Cumberland will tend to ensure the shareholders that their affairs for the future will be properly managed. Sir Robert Briscoe, Bart., possesses the aptitude for business not always, and I may say but seldom, found in men of his high position. The defalcations of the late secretary does not (I am credibly informed) amount to 1s. per share. I, therefore, consider the shares to be of much greater value than they were previous to his absconding. They were then 20s. per share, or (say) 5s. discount, and now they may be bought at 10s. to 15s. So far as the prospects of the mines are concerned, they may be said to be of the very highest order, and will, under the efficient new management, be brought to the highest price the market would, therefore, advise every one who will venture to run the smallest possible risk with the view of getting a large profit, to buy Calbeck Fels, if he had at about 12s. 6d. to 15s., and to lose no time in operating. PROSPER UNITED have been in good demand, but shares are very scarce. The advance in the standard for copper will greatly enhance the profits of these mines, seeing that the returns of copper are amount to some 400 or 500 tons and about 20 tons tin per month. With the prospect of a 5s. dividend at next meeting, and a constantly improving property, the shares must necessarily see a much higher price. FRANK MILLS shares have been dealt in to a small extent. Those who buy these shares at present prices will do well. PRINCE OF WALES shares have been steady. The mine in the 45, both east and west, is valued at 15s. per fathom. There is a great prize to go for in the cutting of the mine in the 55. A correspondent, writing to me from the locality of this mine, states that it is the most important discovery of copper ore that has been made in the district for years, and considers it scarcely second to that in East Caradon some few years since, when the price of the shares advanced from a few shillings to upwards of 50s. per share in a comparatively short time, and about 90,000, or 44. 5s. 6d. per share, has been returned in dividends to the shareholders. Everything at present indicates that similar success will attend the shareholders in Prince of Wales Mine. The mine in the 45 has been a valuable course of ore for about 25 fathoms long, and still productive. The mine in the 55 is expected to be intersected in a very short time, and if cut good, of which there is every probability, there will be a great rise in the value of the shares.

CHONTALES GOLD AND SILVER MINES.—Since my last week's remarks on the above were in print despatches have been received from the secretary, Mr. Truman, and Capt. Hill, R.N., the commissioner sent out to investigate the affairs of the company at these mines. The opinion I expressed as to the nature of their report to the directors will be found to be correct, and it must be highly gratifying to the shareholders generally (as it is to myself particularly) to learn that in Capt. Hill they have a most efficient manager, and that in their opinion he has not overrated the value of the property. There is every probability that all the new machinery will soon be erected now the dry season has set in, and that the returns of gold by means of the old mills will bear no comparison with what will be returned by means of the new machinery when erected. They describe the climate to be perfectly healthy to all who use common care and prudence, and neither of them had experienced a day's illness during the time they had been in the country. Altogether, the report is of the most reassuring character as to the Chontales Company becoming one of the most prosperous gold mining companies in the world. A correspondent from Waterford informs me that he had a long conversation with a practical miner, who was invalided home from the Chontales Mines, who informed him that the Chontales district would become the richest corner of the world, that the quantity of gold-bearing ground is practically inexhaustible, and he considered that Capt. Hill had by no means overestimated the returns when the machines were in full work. I have consistently advocated the merits of the Chontales Mines through good and evil report, and I feel very confident of seeing the shares again command a high position in the market. The Nicaraguan Railway, which promises to be a great success, will tend to facilitate transit to the mining districts, and open up the Chontales and other localities in that country. I, therefore, say buy Chontales shares while

they may be bought at par, as there will certainly be a great rise in their price ere many months elapse. Now is the time to buy, not only Chontales, but shares in several other mines, and not wait until the new year sets in, when there will be a general rush to get in at low prices.

From Mr. JAMES CROFTS.—The shifty character of the Stock and Share Markets is shown by the sudden revival, just at the period of the year when parties interested look for dullness only in demand and reduction in prices, of a very gratifying increase in both. Money, which for some time has remained abundant, has decreased in value to 3½ per cent., has proved, when the year 1866 is fast verging to its conclusion, a real stimulus to transactions both on the Stock Exchange and Mining Markets; and thus it may be argued that shortly after the turn of the new year no further serious complaints will be heard amongst brokers and dealers of want of business. In Mines there has, for some weeks past, been more disposition shown to invest; and, although metals—or, at least, copper and tin—remain at a low point of value, there can be no reasonable cause why the value of these two metals should not undergo an amelioration, and that being, in reality, the only thing wanting to restate this market in a sound position, it is fair and reasonable to indulge in only pleasant anticipations for the future of opportunity to realise shares bought at depressed prices, at a good profit, and to dispose of others at mitigated percentages of loss. The writer not only hopes, but firmly believes, that this sketch of the future course of mining shares will prove not only perfectly sound, but, probably, will be more than verified by events even before the month of January, 1867, has passed away. The shares which have been most in favour, and advanced in value during the last fortnight, may be thus enumerated. EAST LOVELL, within the last fortnight, have been rather on the drop, and finally declined this week to 8½; suddenly, on Thursday, large operations (some hundreds of shares) were effected, and the price rose to 11½, 12½. The mine is unquestionably situated in the best tin district of Cornwall, in only 1906 shares, and was brought to the perfection of dividends by a moderate outlay of 7000l. Moreover, it is a favourite, with large operators, and, consequently, is well supported. See the weekly report, and act accordingly. PROSPER UNITED, in 6000 shares, upon which upwards of 50,000l. has been expended, have advanced to 2½, and in excellent request; CLIFFORD, from 2½ to 6 or 7; EAST BASSETT, 18, 19, to 22, and predicted to go much higher. GREAT WHEAL VOR, from 13½, 14, to 15½. EAST GRENVILLE, from 2 to 2½ (an excellent share). PRINCE OF WALES shares have assumed a steady position, whilst the working of the mine, and development of the lodes, progress most satisfactorily. It is no stretch of imagination to say that the Prince of Wales will become in due time a great mine, and the shares should be bought, not sold, at 25s. 6d. to 26s.—present price. WHEAL GRENVILLE shares are apparently cheap, at 25s. to 27s. 6d. Something under 60,000l. has so far been expended, and there is a large margin for an advance under more favourable circumstances of the market. MARKY VALLEY, a favourite dividend mine on a small scale (last dividend paid in October, 1866, but will, probably, pay regularly at stated periods hereafter). WEST CARADON shares are chiefly absorbed by investors at 13½. EAST CARB BREA is stated to have favourable results in prospect, and is attracting more attention, in consequence, at about 2½. The following category have undergone serious reductions during the year:—SOUTH CONDURROW, GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS, STRAY PARK, and EAST RUSSELL, but are now all in demand, at prices which can scarcely fail to prove remunerative sooner or later. HERODSFOT shares are a safe investment, at about 33. NORTH TRESKERRY shares, within a short period, have been at 3½, and now 2½ to 3½, and in fair demand. GREAT LAXEY and WEST CHIVERTON shares, strange to say, from 20, 22, and 80 respectively, have descended to 17½, 18, and 51, 52, which prices, if they are maintained, will give, at the present rate of dividends, nearer 20 than 15 per cent.; and it may be useful to add that neither mine has in the slightest degree fallen off in produce or prospects, but, rather, on the contrary, the larger reserves are accumulating. Of the foreign fascinations, the CHONTALES stands at the head of the list, at about 2½ per share (3d. paid), and have been somewhat higher since the last news. Very great things are promised of this concern, and its advocates are certainly most earnest in showing that whatever results have been promised will be eventually realised. In the meantime, the fluctuations in the shares, up or down, incidental to all mining, may be looked for. DON PEDRO NORTH DEL REY shares are good, at purchase, at 13s., every mail bringing accounts of production of gold, whilst, at the same time, the shares are accumulating. Of the new prospects, the CHONTALES stands at the head of the list, at about 2½ per share (3d. paid), and have been somewhat higher since the last news. Very great things are promised of this concern, and its advocates are certainly most earnest in showing that whatever results have been promised will be eventually realised. In the meantime, the fluctuations in the shares, up or down, incidental to all mining, may be looked for. DON PEDRO NORTH DEL REY shares are good, at purchase, at 13s., every mail bringing accounts of production of gold, whilst, at the same time, the shares are accumulating. Of the new prospects, the CHONTALES stands at the head of the list, at about 2½ per share (3d. paid), and have been somewhat higher since the last news.

From Messrs. WARD AND JACKMAN.—Christmas is now at hand, and another year is at its close. For many years has been a sad one; when it began the cattle plague was still raging amongst our herds; and then a more fearful pestilence made its appearance amongst us—the cholera; afterwards the commercial panic fell with peculiar force upon people (in many instances) who had trusted their little savings to the care of men reputed honourable; and even there, alas! the cup of misery was not full, for the losses sustained through the stoppage of banks and financial companies have not ended with their doors closing; and, therefore, where absolute ruin had not ensued further calls are made on the unfortunate shareholders to the present day. But it is easier to collect the statistics of misery than of happiness, we find, and so trusting that the sorrowful recollections of the past may be drowned in the cheerful anticipations of the future, we wish "One and All" a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year. There are already, we are pleased to observe, indications of improvement in the British Mining Market, and notwithstanding the absence of many dealers, brokers, and investors at this season, the orders to buy shares in many mines have exceeded the supply, even at an advanced price; and, consequently, much of the business sent to the brokers could not be transacted; this fact leaves no doubt that the public are taking advantage of the present depression, and investing to some extent in our sound dividend and progressive mines, and as we believe the downward tendency in the prices of copper and tin has been arrested, there is every probability that the value of mining shares will also rally, and all who are in a position to purchase now have more than ordinary chances in their favour of profiting by a rise in market value. The following information we derive from some of our correspondents, in whose veracity we have every confidence:—NEW TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINE: The lode in the end is worth full 12 cwt. of rich silver-lead ore per fm., and the rise is as good as when last reported; there is a nice pile of ore at surface, which is constantly being added to. Should our expectations, which are founded on present appearances, be confirmed, there is little doubt that this property will become very valuable, and a fitting addition to the list of mines in 1867. SOUTH BASSETT: It is fully expected that when the lodes are taken down on Friday next they will be found generally productive. They have just sampled 28 tons of better quality copper ore than the last.—At EAST BASSETT the 130 west is looking more kindly, and water is oozing from the end; there is about 4 fms. to drive further to be under the perpendicular of the point where the 120 first became productive; it is the general opinion that they must have a good level at the 130.—EAST CARADON is looking better. The 100 east is worth 8½; the 100 west, 10½, and the east, 10½; the 70 east, on south side, 10½; and to west, 6½ total, 54½ per fm. Shares advanced to 5½ buyers. WEST CARADON: An important change in the ground in the 104 has taken place, being much easier for driving; this looks well for the cutting of Jope's lode in the 92 cross-cut, and a discovery here would cause shares to have a very great rise.—At EAST LOVELL: The lode in the winze sinking under the 40 (just over where the cross-cut is being extended in the 60) is worth 20s. per fathom. There has been a sudden demand for the shares at advanced prices this week, and apparently from local orders.—MINERAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION: A requisition has been signed by some of the shareholders in this company, requesting the directors to convene a meeting for the purpose of considering the desirability of winding-up the concern, as by such means the shareholders will not only avoid calls, but get back some 15s. per share. The shares were offered at 5s. 6d. each before this proposition was mentioned, and we advise all our friends interested therein to support the requisition.

From Mr. A. E. PRINCE.—Tin and copper both look better, and we expect a very busy period to commence with the spring. Chiverton, 6½ to 7½. Clifford Amalgamated, 6½ to 6½; at the meeting, on Dec. 19, a call of 1440l. (10s. per share) was made, the report good; we reiterate, shares should be bought. Cook's Kitchen, 6½, 6½. East Caradon, 4½, 5; the different points are valued at 54½ per fm. Carn Camborne, ¾, 1¼; the 60 west, on south lode, worth 12s. per fm.; 30 west, 10½; this mine has just sampled, and we presume about paying 1s. 9d. per ton, and the 34 west, same. Shares advanced to 5½ buyers. WEST CARADON: An important change in the ground in the 104 has taken place, being much easier for driving; this looks well for the cutting of Jope's lode in the 92 cross-cut, and a discovery here would cause shares to have a very great rise.—At EAST LOVELL: The lode in the winze sinking under the 40 (just over where the cross-cut is being extended in the 60) is worth 20s. per fathom. There has been a sudden demand for the shares at advanced prices this week, and apparently from local orders.—MINERAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION: A requisition has been signed by some of the shareholders in this company, requesting the directors to convene a meeting for the purpose of considering the desirability of winding-up the concern, as by such means the shareholders will not only avoid calls, but get back some 15s. per share. The shares were offered at 5s. 6d. each before this proposition was mentioned, and we advise all our friends interested therein to support the requisition.

TO COAL OWNERS, AND OTHERS.
THE LONDON PATENT COAL COMPANY are now GRANTING LICENSES for the USE of their PATENT for the UTILIZATION of COAL DUST. All communications to be addressed to the Managing Director, 26, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.

ANALYSES OF COAL, CANNEL, MINERAL OILS, and all OIL PRODUCING MINERALS are UNDERTAKEN by A. NORMAN TATE, F.A.S.L., &c., ANALYTICAL and CONSULTING CHEMIST, and CHEMICAL ENGINEER (Author of "Petroleum and Its Products," &c.), MOLD, NORTH WALES. Plans and estimates for oil and chemical works prepared, and their erection superintended. Assays of metals and their ores carefully conducted.

JOHN HOCKING and SON, ENGINEERS, REDRUTH, CORNWALL, CALL the ATTENTION of COLLIERY PROPRIETORS and WATERWORKS COMPANIES to the present favourable opportunities for the purchase of almost every description of CORNISH PUMPING ENGINES, at low rates. Plans, estimates, valuations, removal, &c., of every description of mining machinery undertaken.

Mansion-House Fund for the Recent Colliery Explosions.

MANSHION-HOUSE FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS BY THE RECENT COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.

COMMITTEE.
The Right Hon. THE LORD MAYOR. Colonel STUART WORTLEY.
R. C. L. BEVAN, Esq. Mr. Alderman Sheriff WATERLOW.
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The attention of the public is earnestly drawn to the suffering consequent on the terrible calamity produced by the recent colliery explosions. Subscriptions are greatly needed to relieve the numerous families made destitute thereby.

The amount required to meet the memorable Hartley Colliery accident, in 1862, was £50,000; in that case 204 men and boys lost their lives. In the present instance double that number are believed to have perished; therefore, to make a suitable provision for the families dependent upon them, about £100,000 will be needed. At the final distribution of the surplus of the Hartley Fund, £3140 was allotted to the districts in which the present accidents occurred, and this sum is now available towards the fund now being raised.

Amount already advertised £2,967 11 1
Subscriptions will be received by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor; Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., Lombard-street; Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., 54, Lombard-street; Messrs. Glynn, Mills, and Co., 67, Lombard-street; Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co., 1, Lombard-street; Messrs. Dimdale, Fowler, and Co., 50, Cornhill; the London and Westminster Bank, 60, Abchurch-lane; the London Joint-Stock Bank, 5, Princes-street; Messrs. Coats and Co., Messrs. Willis, Percival, and Co., Lombard-street; and by the several members of the committee.
Mansion-house, Dec. 20, 1866. JOSEPH GIBBS, Sec.

Memorial to the late Nicholas Wood, Esq.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE NICHOLAS WOOD, Esq.—At a PUBLIC MEETING of the Subscribers to this Fund, held in Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the 10th November, 1866, it was unanimously resolved that the proposed MEMORIAL should be in the FORM of a HALL, to be ERECTED in NEWCASTLE, for the use of the Northern Institute of Mining Engineers, to be available for all classes of the Mining Community, under the arrangement of the Council of the Institute.

It was also resolved that there should be placed in this hall Busts of Mr. Wood and of others who had been distinguished in this district as Mining or Civil Engineers, &c.

It is estimated that the sum required for the purpose will be from £5000 to £6000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Amount previously advertised	£1612 6 0
Messrs. John Bowes and Partners, Newcastle	105 0 0
Messrs. Strakers and Love, Widdington	100 0 0
The Right Hon. Lord Ravensworth	10 0 0
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M. Liddell, Esq., Tynemouth	10 0 0
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Mr. J. J. Bryden, Whitehaven	1 1 0
Mr. F. E. Brown, Colton	2 2 0
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Messrs. G. and W. Nicholson, Widdington	2 0 0
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Mr. Luke Scott, ditto	10 10 0
Mr. Thomas Robson, Eastington Lane	10 10 0
Mr. Wm. Wilkin, Moorley	10 10 0
Mr. Thomas Hepplewhite, jun., Hetton-le-Hole	10 10 0
Mr. Peter Spooner, ditto	1 1 0
Mr. William Reay, ditto	1 2 0
Mr. James Frater, ditto	10 10 0
Mr. George Clough, ditto	10 10 0
Mr. John Crombie, ditto	1 1 0
Mr. John Greenhow, Moorley	10 10 0
Mr. Robert Horsley, ditto	10 10 0
Mr. James Reed, Hetton-le-Hole	1 1 0
Mr. Thomas Reed, ditto	1 1 0
Mr. Thomas Bond, ditto	10 10 0
Mr. Matthew Robson, ditto	10 10 0
Mr. George Wilkinson, ditto	10 10 0
Mr. Henry Laverick, Elemore	10 10 0
Mr. Robert Bones, Hetton-le-Hole	1 1 0
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Mr. Joseph Elliott, Newcastle	10 10 0
Mr. Richard Lawson, Sheriff Hill	10 10 0
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Mr. Wm. Logan	1 1 0	Mr. Sam. Fielding	0 10 0
Mr. Henry Tuke	1 1 0	Mr. Wm. Brown	0 10 0
Mr. Richard Howell	1 1 0	Mr. Edward Taylor	0 10 0
Mr. John Revell	1 1 0	Mr. John Short	0 10 0
Mr. Farrow Tweddell	1 1 0	Mr. E. Jackson	0 10 0
Mr. George Robinson	1 1 0	Mr. Charles Piggs	0 10 0
Mr. Benjamin Wright	1 0 0	Mr. Matthew Hall	0 10 0
Mr. George Geldard	1 0 0	Mr. Wm. Maughan	0 10 0
Mr. Henry Forster	1 0 0	Mr. Thos. Maughan	0 10 0
Mr. William Horsley	1 0 0	Sums under 10s.	22 1 0=85 4
Mr. Thomas Sawlin	1 1 0		

Subscriptions will be received by the following Members of the Committee:—
Mr. T. E. FORSTER. Mr. EDWARD POTTER.
Mr. I. L. BELL. Mr. R. P. PHILIPSON.
Mr. HUGH TAYLOR, JUN. Mr. H. T. MORTON.
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By any of the bankers in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and by the Treasurer and Secretaries.
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SHAREHOLDERS IN PUBLIC COMPANIES desirous of avoiding calls and further responsibility will find purchasers on applying to Messrs. BARRETT AND CO., 78, LOMBARD STREET, CITY, and No. 20, SPRING GARDENS, CHANCERY CROSS. Stocks, shares, mining, and other miscellaneous securities bought and sold. Investment Review on application. Cash advances made.

THE DYLAIS COAL AND IRON COMPANY

(LIMITED).
Incorporated, with Limited Liability, under the Companies Act, 1862.
Capital £60,000, in 6000 shares of £10 each.
Deposit £1 per share on application, and £1 further on allotment. Subsequent calls £1 per share, at intervals of not less than three months.
It is estimated that not more than 45 per share will be called up. Nearly half the capital is already taken by the directors and vendors.

DIRECTORS.
HOWEL GWYN, Esq., M.P. for Brecon, Dyffryn House, Neath, Glamorganshire.
W. L. BANKS, Esq., Pontywal Hall, Breconshire (Chairman of the Neath and Brecon Railway, and of the Brecon and Merthyr Railway).
FREDERICK HARRISON, Esq., 15, Carlton Villas, Maida Vale, London (Director of the London and County Bank, London, and of the London and Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company, London).
JOHN J. WILLIAMS, Esq., M.D., Magistrate for the County of Brecon (Director of the Brecon and Merthyr Railway), Mount-place, Brecon.
GEORGE B. MURLY, Esq., Langport, Somersetshire (Director of the Hirwaun Coal and Iron Company, Limited).
THOMAS C. HINDE, Esq., Ynyspenllwch, near Swansea (Chairman of the Ynyspenllwch Tin-plate Company, Limited; Director of the Hirwaun Coal and Iron Company, Limited).

(With power to add to their number.)
BANKERS—National Provincial Bank of England, Brecon.
Provincial Banking Corporation, Swansea and Neath.
SOLICITORS—Mr. J. R. Cobb, Brecon.
EDITORS—Thomas Trear, Esq., Manager of the National Provincial Bank of England, Brecon.
Messrs. W. H. Williams and Co., Exchange, Bristol.
BROKERS—The Members of the Bristol Stock Exchange, Bristol.
REGISTRY—Mr. Thomas Cook Davies, No. 2, Mount street, Swansea.
REGISTERED OFFICE—2, MOUNT STREET, SWANSEA.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of leasing and working the minerals contained in the Onllwyn, and the Rhyddosdu, Cefn-yr-Erw, Castell Coch, and other estates, at the head of the Dyffryn Valley, and situated partly in Glamorganshire and partly in Breconshire.

These properties together form a total area of nearly 1000 acres, all in a ring fence. The Onllwyn property is held for a term of 55 years, and the Rhyddosdu, Cefn-yr-Erw, and Castell Coch Estates for a term of 39 years, at royalties of 8d. per imperial ton on all coal and ironstone, and proportionately low rates for fire-clay, building stone, &c. The dead rents average £1 per acre, and all the leases are determinable by three years' notice at the option of the lessees, but not by the lessors.

The Onllwyn estate consists of nearly 700 acres, and comprises in the section the Upper Four-foot coal, the Eighteen-foot, the Nine-foot, the Lower Four-foot, and other veins, making a total workable thickness of between 30 and 40 feet. Under the whole of this property are also contained the series of argillaceous ironstone belonging to the north out-crop of the South Wales mineral basin. All the seams of coal and ironstone are fully proved by existing workings, and are shown in the map of the Ordnance Survey. The coal is a pure anthracite, and is admirably adapted for smelting iron, for malting, lime burning, hop drying, and heating stoves. At present it is not largely used in this country for steam purposes, chiefly owing to the defective communications with the districts in which it is found. Recent railway extensions will, however, enable this coal to compete fairly in the markets of the world, and its extraordinary and valuable properties will now, unquestionably, become as well known and appreciated for ocean steam navigation and for locomotive and stationary engines in this country as they have long been in the United States of America. It is absolutely smokeless, makes little or no ash or clinker, evolves the most intense heat in combustion, and is unapproachable by any other description of coal for strength and durability.

From its great density and hardness, it is admirably adapted for long steam voyages. It stows in less compass than any other coal in the world, is unaffected by exposure to weather or climate, and is entirely free from all danger of spontaneous combustion or of explosion.

For iron-making purposes it is invaluable: the pig-iron smelted by this coal has long been locally celebrated, and now that through railway routes are coming into operation in the district, it is greatly in demand at high prices in Staffordshire and other parts where first class pig-iron is needed.

On this property are two well-built, blast-furnaces, with six hot-air ovens, powerful blast-engine, five excellent boilers, with chimney stack, &c., complete, foundry, fitting, blacksmiths' and carpenters' shops, offices, storehouses, manager's house, stabling, and about fifty workmen's houses, all let and bringing in rental of upwards of £300 per annum.

There are also fire-brick works, clay mill, and five other steam-engines, with boilers, pumps, &c., working on various parts of the property, together with trams, weighing machines, and many miles of above and underground rail and tram-roads; also tools, plant, &c., all in use and in working order.

The Rhyddosdu, &c., estates are of great value as ironstone properties, the ore being rich in percentage of iron, and excellent in quality, while the ground is highly productive.

This property is, moreover, so situated that the whole of the ironstone veins crop out on the hills on the east side of the vale of Tawe in such a position that for many years they will be got by open working. When it shall be necessary to drive underground, the River Tawe being 500 or 600 ft. below the top of these hills will afford free drainage for an inexhaustible tract of minerals.

The main line of the Neath and Brecon Railway intersects the Onllwyn tract; and the Swansea Vale and Neath and Brecon Junction Railway runs through the Rhyddosdu and other properties. These railways have been promoted by the landowners in the district, and the development of these important mineral estates has been carefully kept in view in laying out the lines; the capital, consequently, which must otherwise have been expended in opening these tracts will be greatly lessened.

The Neath and Brecon Railway was opened through for goods and mineral traffic on Sept. 13, 1866. The Swansea Vale and Neath and Brecon Junction is being pushed on to the utmost, and it is anticipated that the whole system will be completed throughout during the present year.

Before the completion of these railways these estates had no means of communication other than a defective and expensive tramroad five miles in length, and supplies of limestone for fluxing purposes, &c., were only obtainable by similar means. By the completion of the Neath and Brecon line the cost of this important material will be reduced between 30 and 40 per cent.

The present owners of the property have agreed to accept £31,500 as the purchase-money, including the whole of the buildings, erections, houses, engines, machinery, and fixed and movable plant; payable one-third in cash, one-third in shares of the company, with one-half (that is, £5 each paid-up) and one-third in debentures of the company, having three years to run, and bearing interest at 45 per cent. per annum. It is anticipated there will be no difficulty in renewing these, if desired.

It is proposed to call upon the shares issued to the public, at such intervals as may be requisite, £5 per share, thus making them paid-up to an equal amount with the shares taken by the vendors in part payment of purchase-money as above.

The present furnaces are equal to a weekly make of 140 tons of pig-iron, and it is proposed to lay out £6000 in extending the colliery openings sufficiently to supply 200 tons of coal per day for sale, the extraction having hitherto been confined to the purposes of the ironworks.

The cost and production will then stand thus:—

Purchase-money in cash and shares, exclusive of debentures, for which see below. £21,000 0 0
Amount required for extension of collieries 6,000 0 0
Working capital 2,000 0 0

Amount of share capital to be called up at £5 per share £30,000 0 0
Amount of debentures, interest on which at 5 per cent. is deducted from profits, as below, £10,500.

PRODUCTION.
140 tons pig-iron weekly, say 7000 per annum, at 7s. 6d. per ton profit £2625 0 0
200 tons coal per day, say 360 days per annum, at 2s. per ton profit.. 6900 0 0

Total £8625 0 0
Less interest at 5 per cent. on £10,500 debentures, as above 525 0 0

Yearly profits £8100 0 0
Thus showing a profit of 25 per cent. per annum, without taking into account the income from rents and other sources.

These calculations have been carefully considered and verified by practical ironmasters and mining engineers personally acquainted with the locality, and the directors are satisfied that the above estimate of profits is considerably understated.

No promotion money will be paid, nor any expenses incurred, except those which are strictly legal and necessary.

If no allotment is made, the deposit money will be returned in full.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained of any of the directors, or of the bankers, solicitors, auditors, or brokers of the company; and abstracts of the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen on application to the Secretary, at the company's offices, No. 2, Mount-street, Swansea; or at the offices of Mr. J. R. Cobb, Solicitor, Brecon; or of G. B. MURLY, Esq., Langport, Somersetshire.—Nov., 1866.

TO MINE, SLATE QUARRY, AND RAILWAY COMPANIES.—CAPT. C. WILLIAMS is NOW OPEN TO UNDERTAKE ALL KINDS OF CONTRACTS, such as DRIVING LEVELS, SINKING SHAFTS, CONSTRUCTING WATER COURSES, CANALS, TRAMWAYS, &c., and ERECTING ALL SORTS OF MACHINERY FOR MINING AND OTHER PURPOSES, having on hand at all times a first-class staff of miners and machinists, who will proceed to any part of the world upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—In all cases 30 per cent. will be left in hand until the work is complete.
Tyn-y-Wern, Taliesin, via Shrewsbury.

THE MINES OF CORNWALL AND DEVON:
STATISTICS AND OBSERVATIONS, for 1865.
By THOMAS SPARGO, Mining Engineer, Stock and Sharebroker, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

POST-OFFICE LONDON DIRECTORY FOR 1867.
Also a New Edition of the SIX HOME COUNTIES DIRECTORY, now publishing, price 3s.
Kelly and Co., Old Bowell-court, Strand, W.C.; Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; and all booksellers.

LETTS'S CHEAP DIARIES FOR 1867
are PUBLISHED in over FIFTY DIFFERENT FORMS, and are especially suited to the wants of Mechanics, Shopkeepers, and Servants. Catalogues gratis of all booksellers.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NEW WHEEL MARITIME MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO BE SOLD, under the direction of the Registrar of this Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at NEW WHEEL MARITIME MINE, in the parish of Stokeclimland, in the county of Cornwall, on Tuesday, the 8th day of January next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, together or in lots, the LEASE, MINE, and PLANT belonging to the above company, consisting of a large amount of pitwork; ONE 30 inch cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with THREE BOILERS; ONE DRAWING ENGINE, with crusher complete; TWO WATER-WHEELS; a large quantity of flat-rods, capstan and rope, and a variety of other materials and effects in general use in mines.
J. G. CHILCOTT, Truro.
(Agent for Geach and Franklin, Solicitors for the Liquidators, 27, Great Winchester-street, London).
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, December 19, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST WHEEL VOR MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before the 20th day of Jan. next, to SEND IN THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company, to WILLIAM MICHAEL, Esq., the Registrar of the said Court, at Truro.—Dated Truro, December 19, 1866.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.

Messrs. J. AND T. HOLLAND have received instructions from the Gresley Wood and Swadlincote Colliery Company (Limited) to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Granville Arms Hotel, Swadlincote, in the county of Derby, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1867, at One for Two o'clock precisely, either as a whole in One Lot, or in the following or such other lots as may be determined upon at the time of the sale.

LOT 1.—Will consist of all that VALUABLE ESTATE known as the GRESLEY WOOD COLLIERY, situated on the turnpike-road from Burton to Swadlincote, and within about four miles of Burton-upon-Trent, and about one mile from the Midland Railway, on the Leicester and Burton line. The estate comprises the valuable colliery, and 50 A. 3 R. 16 P. or thereabouts of freehold wood land, with five valuable seams of coal thereunder, with the important lease held by the company, and including the whole of the BUILDINGS, the costly MACHINERY, and fixed PLANT, together with the gas works adjoining, and also a brick-yard, with all necessary fixed plant, the whole having communication by a branch line with the Midland Railway, and thus having direct access to all parts of the kingdom. Should this lot not be sold, the estate will be sold in the following or other lots.

LOT 2.—6 A. 2 R. 30 P. of FREEHOLD LAND, together with the COLLIERY PLANT and MINERALS under the whole of the estate, including the BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, fixed PLANT, GAS WORKS, and the leasehold portion held by the company, and also the junction and branch railway communicating with the Midland line.

LOT 3.—4 A. 0 R. 28 P. of VALUABLE FREEHOLD WOODLAND, with the FIRE and OTHER CLAYS thereunder to a depth of 100 yards from the surface thereof, the whole having an extensive frontage to the turnpike-road leading from Burton to Swadlincote. Should this lot not be sold, the estate will then be sold in the following lots:—

LOT 4.—A VALUABLE PLOT of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, containing 2 A. 3 R. 22 P., with an excellent frontage to the road leading from Burton to Swadlincote, of 277 yards or thereabouts.

LOT 5.—A PLOT of BUILDING LAND, containing 3 A. 0 R. 30 P., with an excellent frontage to the before-mentioned turnpike-road of 267 yards or thereabouts.

LOT 6.—6 A. 2 R. 37 P. of VALUABLE FREEHOLD LAND, including half the road between Lots 6 and 7, with the BRICK-YARD, KILNS, and fixed PLANT thereon.

LOT 7.—7 A. 2 R. 29 P. of VALUABLE FREEHOLD LAND, including half the road between Lots 6 and 7.

LOT 8.—5 A. 1 R. 30 P. of VALUABLE FREEHOLD LAND, including half the road between Lots 8 and 9.

LOT 9.—8 A. 3 R. 14 P. of VALUABLE FREEHOLD LAND, including half the road between Lots 8 and 9.

LOT 10.—2 A. 3 R. 14 P. of VALUABLE FREEHOLD LAND, including half the road between Lots 10 and 11.

LOT 11.—6 A. 2 R. 10 P. of VALUABLE FREEHOLD LAND, including half the road between Lots 10 and 11.

The minerals under Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 are reserved, but the whole of these lots will be sold, to include the fire and other clay thereunder to the depth of 100 yards from the surface thereof.

The timber and poles to be taken at a valuation, in the usual way.

Full particulars, with plans of the estate, will be ready on the 1st proximo, and may be obtained of the Auctioneers, Leicester; Messrs. STONE, PAGET, and BILLSON, solicitors, Leicester; Messrs. SHENTON and BAKER, architects; or Messrs. MACKENZIE, TREHERNE, and TRINDER, 77, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

ST. TEATH, NEAR CAMELFORD, CORNWALL.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, at the New White Hart, St. Teath, on the 17th of January, 1867, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, the FEE SIMPLE and INHERITANCE of the LOWER SAFFENTON ESTATE, containing about SIXTY ACRES of excellent LAND, with convenient FARM and other HOUSES.

The celebrated Old Treburt Silver-lead Mine is within 300 fathoms of this estate, the lodes of which are believed to pass through it. Old Treburt yielded a profit of £150,000 to former adventurers. The silver-lead ores produced on an average 300 cwt. of silver to the ton.

This estate, being in a sheltered situation, with thriving young timber and a southern aspect, may be made a pleasant residential property, and is now a valuable investment, either as an agricultural or mineral property.

For viewing, apply to Mr. JOHN EAST, St. Teath; and for further particulars to Mr. W. D. KIRBY, Solicitor, Camelford.—Dec. 18, 1866.

Two-thirds of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage at 4 per cent., if desired.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, the undermentioned MATERIALS and PLANT, lying on a LINE of RAILWAY RECENTLY COMPLETED:—

6000 PERMANENT SLEEPERS—LARCH.
1100 TEMPORARY SLEEPERS.
5 miles PERMANENT FENCING—LARCH.
20 RUNNERS FOR TIE.
25 PLANKS.
25 HORSEING BOXES.
44 SCAFFOLD POLES.
A number of TRETTLES.
1 set of SHEAR LEGS.
97 EARTH WAGONS, 40 of them quite new.
10 SPARE WHEELS, and 5 AXLES.
A quantity of SAWN TIMBER for wagon building.
137 NAVY BARROWS; a lot of NEW WHEELS for same.
8 DOUBIN CARPENTERS' BENCHES.
1 SAWING MACHINE and BENCH, SAWS, and TOOL BOX.
A large number of PICKS and NEW PICK HANDLES.
20 CROWBARS, and 20 LARGE HAMMERS.
2 LEVERS, and a quantity of PLATELAYERS' TOOLS.
2 RACKET BRACES, with DRILL.
3 BRACES, with a large number of DIES.
2000 yards PERMANENT METALS.
300 pairs of FISH PLATES.
78 bags of SPIKES and BOLTS.
A large quantity of WROUGHT IRON WORK for earth wagons.
4 LARGE FORCE PUMPS, new.
5 LEVEL CROSSING GATES, with iron work, complete.
2½ casks of PAINT.

A considerable portion of the above plant is quite new, the remainder has been but little used, and the whole is in good sound condition and fit for immediate use.

For particulars and to treat for the purchase of all or any portion apply to Mr. GEORGE FARMER, Montgomery, North Wales.

TO CAPITALISTS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—

Particulars of a VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE SLATE AND COPPER PROPERTY FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, situate in NORTH WALES, within about four miles of shipping port, to which place a railway, running for nearly two miles parallel to and within a few hundred yards of the estate, will enable the produce to be conveyed at an almost nominal cost. There are upon the property four or five very EXTENSIVE SLATE VEINS and a VALUABLE COPPER MINE.

Three quarries have been opened, and the works in either case brought nearly to completion, several cargoes of excellent slates having been sold, as also a large quantity of very rich copper ore. There are about 800 yards of levels, 100 yards of shaft, about one mile of iron rails laid down, foreman's house, magazine, &c.

The lease is for a term of NINETY-NINE YEARS, WITHOUT ANY RENT OR ROYALTY WHATSOEVER. These unusually favourable terms very much enhance the value of the property. There are reports and opinions of seven or eight of the most eminent authorities as well as other opinions as to the capabilities and nature of the property. In addition to the three quarries alluded to another vein of slate has been opened upon and tested. The property offers unusual facilities for sub-letting in four or five divisions, exclusive of the copper, the quarries being far apart, and the existing works as advanced in either case, either division being sufficiently large for one company or firm.

The property possesses great natural advantages. Many thousands of pounds have been expended on the works, which have been carried out in a thoroughly substantial manner, the heavy expenditure of capital and inevitable loss of time attending the opening of all quarries having been already incurred. The terms of purchase will be made easy; one-third will be required in cash, half of which must be paid at once, and half at a date to be decided upon. Two-thirds of the whole purchase money may remain on mortgage of the lease for four or five years if desired.

Application in first instance to be made to "M. S. A." Deacon's Library, Leadenhall-street, London.

TO BE SOLD, cheap, a PORTABLE ENGINE of 14 horse power, double cylinder, of first-class construction, workmanship, and material. Winding gear to order. SECOND-HAND PORTABLES FOR SALE.

Apply to Messrs. BARNOWS and CARMICHAEL, engineers, Banbury, Oxon.

IMPORTANT IRONWORKS IN MONMOUTHSHIRE FOR SALE.

THE CWMCELYN, BLAINA, AND COALBROOK VALE IRONWORKS, brand C O C, TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, London, at the end of February, 1867, at One o'clock, unless previously sold by private contract.

These Works comprise ONE THOUSAND ACRES of MINERAL PROPERTY, of which 440 are freehold, BLA T FURNACES, FORGES, and MILLS; FOUNDRIES, ENGINEERING SHOPS, and TIMBER SAW MILLS; all connected by a complete system of railways; together with LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, extensive ROLLING STOCK, and every other requisite for carrying on the manufacture of iron. The forges and mills have averaged for six years a make of 20,000 tons of finished iron.

There is a population of 7000 to 8000 attached to the works, with ample cottage accommodation, including about 1000 houses belonging to the property.

The minerals are well opened and drained, and in quality and quantity equal to any in the district; the coal for steam purposes is unsurpassed.

The brand, or make, of the iron is well known in Great Britain, on the Continent, the United States, and the Colonies.

The works are distant twenty miles from Newport, and are intersected by the Monmouthshire Railway, affording a direct transit to the shipping port, and also to the inland markets.

The property is well worthy the attention of capitalists, who are invited to treat for the purchase by private contract.

The property may be viewed, and particulars with every information obtained, by application to Mr. F. LEVICK, Blaina Ironworks, near Newport, Monmouthshire; Messrs. QUILTER, BALL, and Co., 3, Moorgate-street, London; and Messrs. SECRETAN, WOODHOUSE, and COLBORN, Newport, Monmouthshire.

FOR SALE.—The DUNTERLIE MALLEABLE IRONWORKS, BARRHEAD. The whole MACHINERY, PLANT, and FURNISHINGS of the Dunterlie Ironworks, Barrhead, belonging to the sequestered estate of Lawther and Co., Rolled Iron Manufacturers, Glasgow. This compact work is of recent erection, well laid down, and very suitable for the cheap production of about 200 tons of malleable iron per month, but with trifling expense the quantity could be greatly increased. The work adjoins the Caledonian Railway, within seven miles of Glasgow, and will shortly have direct communication with the coal and ironworks of Ayrshire. The property, which includes a commodious DWELLING-HOUSE and LAND adjoining, is held on lease, at a moderate rental. The lease will be renewed to a purchaser.

Offers will be received, and further particulars given, by WILLIAM FINLAY, No. 33, Renfield-street, Glasgow, the trustee on the estate; or by ARCHIBALD BROWNIE, Writer, Barrhead, the agent in the sequestration.

SALE OF VALUABLE COLLIERIES.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, all that VALUABLE PROPERTY known as BIRCHGROVE GRAIGOLA COLLIERIES, consisting of about FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of the BEST STEAM COAL (on the Government list), unworked, and situate about five miles from the port of Swansea.

The above collieries comprise two well-shafted, fitted on the newest and most improved principle, with FOUR powerful STEAM ENGINES (two large, nearly new), with horizontal cylinders; and houses, buildings, workshops (complete), with residences, dwelling-houses, &c. All the eligible extensive contracts and business made over to the purchaser.

This property is intersected by the Swansea Vale Railway for upwards of a mile, and the two collieries communicate therewith by convenient sidings, and are in close proximity to the Great Western Railway.

Also the LEASE of wharf for shipping at Swansea, including all interest, wagons, trams, &c., of every description, and in perfect order.

Also, the LEASE of about four hundred acres of surface land, in good farming order, with homesteads, stock, &c.

Apply to W. M. HADON, Esq., 31, Fenchurch-street, London; or to Mr. EVAN DANIEL, mining engineer and estate agent, Christiana-street, Swansea.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED)

ESTABLISHED 1847.
OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.

Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment over a period of years.

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CHIEF OFFICES.—OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON OFFICES.—6, STOREY'S GATE, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE BEVERLEY IRON AND WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)

MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, WROUGHT AND CAST IRON CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS, AXLES, HAMMERED IRON, AND HEAVY SMITHS' WORK FOR ENGINEERS, &c. BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRIES. MAKERS OF PORTABLE FARM RAILWAYS, TURNTABLES, CROSSINGS, SWITCHES, &c. AGRICULTURAL MACHINISTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF FIELD ROAD, and BARN IMPLEMENTS, PATENT LORRY, CART, and CARRIAGE WHEELS, with WOOD or IRON SAVES, REAPING MACHINES, CLOD CRUSHERS, CORN MILLS, &c. SAW MILL PROPRIETORS. GENERAL TIMBER CONVERTERS for home and foreign RAILWAYS, STATIONS, BARRACKS, EXHIBITIONS, &c.

IRONWORKS BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE.
JAMES DEWHIRST, Sec.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)

MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons for hire, capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, and of which are constructed especially for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.

EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.
WAGON WORKS.—SMITHWICK, BIRMINGHAM.

Loans received on Debenture; particulars on application.
London Agent—Mr. E. B. SAVILE, 67, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.

STAFFORDSHIRE WHEEL AND AXLE COMPANY (LIMITED)

MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGE, WAGON, and CONTRACTORS' WHEELS and AXLES, and other IRONWORK, used in the CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK.

CHIEF OFFICES,
5 and 4, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, BIRMINGHAM.

PATENT FLEXIBLE TUBING, AND BRATTLE CLOTH FOR MINES,

MANUFACTURED BY
ELLIS LEVER,
PATENTEE,
WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.

The WEST ARDLEY COMPANY, having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY to MAKE CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of their MACHINES.

The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHIEFEN the COST and IMPROVE the average SIZE of the COAL, to LIGHTEN the LABOUR, and also to MODIFY the SANITARY CONDITION of the MINE.

All communications to be made to Messrs. FIRTH, DONNISTHORPE, and BOWEN, No. 8, Britannia-street, Leeds.

NOTICE.—The WEST ARDLEY COMPANY, having reason

to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE, OR USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any such INFRINGEMENT is made.

MESSRS. J. H. GREENER AND CO. have always on their

list important BUSINESSSES FOR SALE, and others for PART DISPOSAL, in Shares or Partnerships, as well as WORKS FOR LEASE, and MONEY TO INVEST.

Parties desirous of disposing of such works as are mentioned below are invited to send particulars; and those wishing to invest will find this an advantageous medium for ascertaining the commercial value of the concerns which Messrs. GREENER and Co. negotiate.

The classes of property to which they chiefly devote their attention are—

COAL AND IRON MINES,
IRON FOUNDRIES,
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SHIPBUILDING YARDS,
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and large MANUFACTURING WORKS.

For CAPITALISTS and others wishing to invest from £500 and upwards, Messrs. J. H. GREENER and Co. keep a Register of all Manufacturing Patents, which they consider likely to be remunerative, and they can advise parties interested in such.

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NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, AND CO. ENGINEERS,
BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on the BEST AND NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We beg more especially to call the attention of the public to the MANUFACTURE of our BOILERS, which have been tested by most of our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, both of brass and iron. HAMMERED IRON and HEAVY SHAFTS of ANY SIZE. CHAINS made of the best iron, and warranted. MINERS' TOOLS and RAILWAY WORK of EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE THEIR BEST ATTENTION. NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, and Co. have had 20 years' experience in supplying machinery to foreign mines, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same, who are required.
Messrs. NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, and Co. have always a LARGE STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINE MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices.

WILLIAMS'S PERRAN FOUNDRY COMPANY,
PERRANARWORTH, CORNWALL.
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM PUMPING and EVERY OTHER KIND of ENGINES, together with BOILERS, PUMP CASTINGS, and MINING TOOLS of every description, of the very best quality. Estimates given for the supply of any amount of machinery.
London Agent.—Mr. EDWARD COOKE, 76, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

BICKFORD'S PATENT SAFETY-FUSE OBTAINED THE PRIZE MEDALS at the ROYAL EXHIBITION of 1851, at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862, in London, and at the IMPERIAL EXHIBITION held in Paris, in 1865.

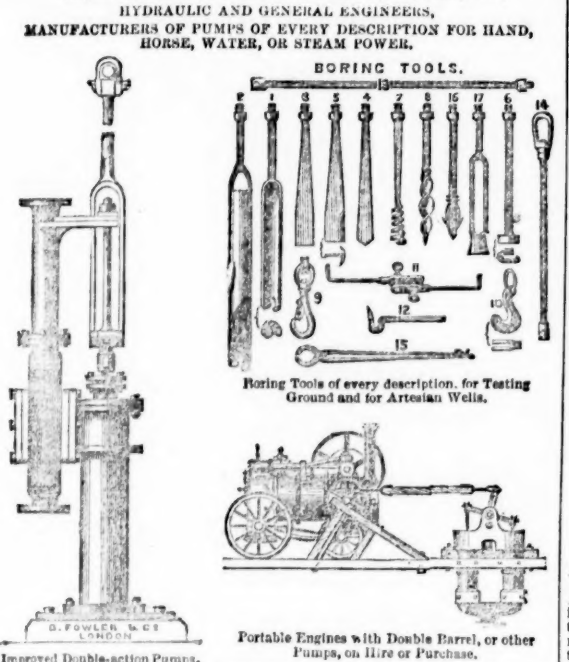
BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.,
of TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the name of their firm has been attached to fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to the following announcement:—
EVERY COIL OF FUSE MANUFACTURED BY THEM has TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH the COLUMN of GUNPOWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE THREADS as THEIR TRADE MARK.

Gun-Cotton—By Royal Letters Patent.

PRENTICE'S BLASTING GUN-COTTON
PRODUCES NO SMOKE, and having been further REDUCED IN PRICE is now by far the CHEAPEST as well as the SAFEST material which can be used in any description of mining or quarrying work.
Sample cases, together with every information, may be obtained from—
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AGENT—Mr. Thorne.

GUN-COTTON has been constantly used with great success in the tunnel of the Aberdeen Water-Works, lately opened by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

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WHITEFRIARS STREET, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
HYDRAULIC and GENERAL ENGINEERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR HAND, HORSE, WATER, OR STEAM POWER.



Portable Engines with Double Barrel, or other Pumps, on Hire or Purchase.

Improved Double-action Pumps.
Full information, Drawings, Price Lists, &c., relating to the above, and to Hydraulic Machinery of all descriptions—Cranes, Pumps, Blocks, and Hoisting Tackle of superior manufacture—may be had on application.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL FOR PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES,
TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.
CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CON-
NECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CRANK
AXLES, SHAFTS and
FORGINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION.
DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL. FILES MARKED
BLISTER STEEL. T. TURTON.
SPRING STEEL. EDGE TOOLS MARKED
GERMAN STEEL. WM. GREAVES & SON.
Locomotive Engine, Railway Carriage and Wagon
Springs and Buffers.

SHEAF WORKS AND SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD.
LONDON WAREHOUSE, 25, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, CITY, E.C.,
Where the largest stock of steel, files, tools, &c., may be selected from.

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MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT
MAKER,
CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

TO MINE MANAGERS, AGENTS, AND
SURVEYORS.

GENTLEMEN,—I most respectfully beg to inform you that my Manufacture for Mine Surveying and Drawing Instruments is now in full operation, and THEODOLITES, DIALS, LEVELS, MEASURING CHAINS, ENGINE COUNTERS, ASSAY SCALES and WEIGHTS, PROTRACTORS, CASES of DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, and all kinds of SURVEYING and MAPPING INSTRUMENTS are kept in stock or made to order on the shortest notice.

Having been confined for several years exclusively to the manufacture of first-class Mine Surveying Instruments—which profession I trust I have to some degree mastered—I confidently venture to solicit an inspection of my manufactures, which cannot be surpassed for accuracy and general good quality by any firm either in the metropolis or the provinces.

All kinds of repairs and alterations made to instruments.
All work executed under my own direct supervision, and none but experienced assistants employed.

All work guaranteed as first-class for quality and accuracy, and, if found otherwise, forfeited. Soliciting your kind favours.

I remain, Gentlemen, yours obediently,
A. JEFFERY.

Camborne, July 28, 1866.

CHEASE'S NEW AND IMPROVED PATENT BORING MACHINE.—In consequence of the various and IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS that an experience of several years has enabled the inventor to introduce into these machines, he can with the most perfect confidence recommend them for their increased DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY, ECONOMY, and SPEED to be attained by their adoption in DRIVING LEVELS or DRIFTS. The inventor has made arrangements to supply them in any quantity, with warranty. Orders executed according to their date of priority.
Address, EDWARD S. CHEASE, Tavistock Devon.

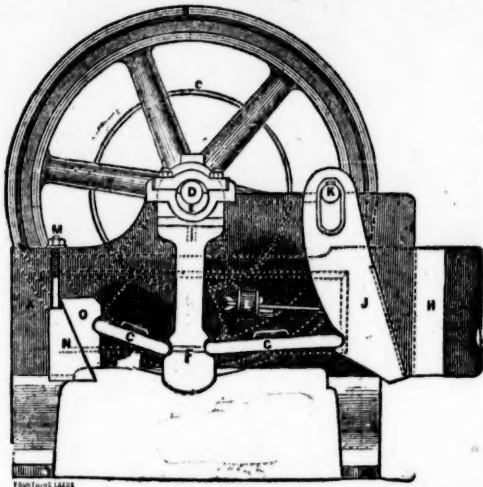
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IMMENSE SAVING OF LABOUR.

TO MINERS, IRONMASTERS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, EMERY AND FLINT GRINDERS, McADAM ROAD MAKERS, &c., &c.

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER, OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE.

FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND. It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England. Read extracts of testimonials:—



The Parry Mines Company, Parry Mines, near Bangor, June 6.—We have had one of your stone breakers in use during the last twelve months, and Captain Moreton reports most favourably as to its capabilities of crushing the materials to the required size, and its great economy in doing away with manual labour.
For the Parry Mining Company, JAMES WILLIAMS.

H. R. Marsden, Esq.
Edon Emery Works, Manchester.—We have used Blake's patent stone breaker made by you, for the last 12 months, crushing emery, &c., and it has given every satisfaction. Some time after starting the machine a piece of the moveable jaw, about 20 lbs. weight, chilled cast-iron, broke off, and was crushed in the jaws of the machine to the size fixed for crushing the emery.
H. R. Marsden, Esq. THOS. GOLDSWORTHY & SONS.

Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—I at first thought the outlay too much for so simple an article, but now think it money well spent.
WILLIAM HUNT.

Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably, crushing the hardest stones and quartz.
WM. DANIEL.

Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard whin stone in 20 minutes, for fine road metal, free from dust.
Messrs. ORD and MADDISON, Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.

Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton.
JOHN LANCASTER.

Ovoca, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour.
WM. G. ROBERTS.

General Fremont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of the labour of about 30 men, or \$75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third machine for this estate.
SILAS WILLIAMS.

For circulars and testimonials, apply to—

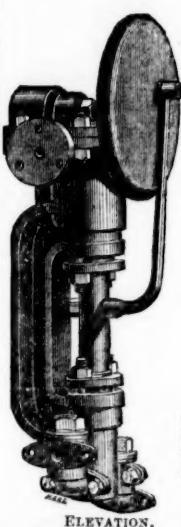
H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY,

MEADOW LANE, LEEDS,

ONLY MAKER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR COMPLETELY SUPERSEDED BY THE NEW PATENT DONKEY STEAM PUMP

[SPECIFICATION.]



ELEVATION.

This Pump is constructed on an entirely novel and simple principle, there being only a crank-shaft and fly-wheel of small size, the slide-valve being worked inside the steam chest by means of a steel crank and friction roller, thus dispensing with eccentric rod, and straps. All the working parts are made of steel, hardened and polished. The cylinder and pump are in one casting, and bored throughout the body of the pump as well as the stuffing-box. The pump-ram is of the best gun-metal, being cast in one piece with the piston and piston-rod, and fitted accurately to the bored body of the pump, thus ensuring a nearly perfect vacuum in pumping. The stuffing-box glands are also of gun-metal polished. The valves and boxes are of the best gun-metal, the joints being of the spherical description, the covers fitted with brass cages, and the joints faced metal to metal. The slide-valve is of hard bell-metal. The steam-chest, with cylinder end, is in one piece, and may be removed without disturbing either steam or exhaust pipes. The whole engine may be taken to pieces and put together under steam in fifteen minutes, without disturbing any pipes whatever.

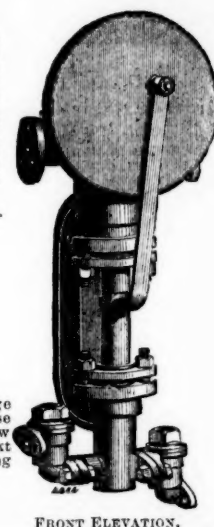
No.	Size.	In.	Ram.	Stroke.	Approx. h.p.	Approx. gal.	Price.	In brass.	In iron.
4	1 1/2	3	15	22	250	12 10	19	13	10
5	1 3/4	3	22	30	350	12 12	19	13	10
6	1 3/4	4	30	40	500	14 14	23	16	10
7	2 1/4	4	40	40	700	17 0	27	19	10
8	2 1/4	5 1/2	55	55	900	19 10	32	22	10
9	2 1/2	5 1/2	75	75	1150	22 10	36	25	10
10	2 1/2	6 1/2	90	90	1280	25 10	40	28	10
11	2 3/4	6 1/2	110	110	1720	28 10	45	30	10
12	2 3/4	8	120	120	2000	31 10	50	34	10

N.B.—Sizes and capacities similar to Giffard's Injector. All guaranteed to work efficiently.

Terms: Nett Cash on Delivery in London.

Giffard's Injector will not force water over 120° Fahr., while these pumps possess the great advantage of being able to pump boiling water. Giffard's injector will not draw water over 6 ft. deep, while these pumps draw water 15 ft., and by using one size larger than required for forcing the quantity will draw 30 ft. deep. These pumps begin to work at 15 lbs. per square inch; to work at a lower pressure the next larger size must be used. Sizes up to No. 10 kept in stock. Larger sizes, and special pumps for throwing water into tanks, or as fire-engines, can be made in a few days on application to the undersigned.

BROWN, WILSON, AND CO.,
80, CANNON STREET, E.C.; AND VAUXHALL IRONWORKS, S.



FRONT ELEVATION.

RAILWAYS AND MINES.—Capitalists who seek safe and profitable investments, free from risk, should act only upon the soundest information. The market prices for the day are for the most part governed by the immediate supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, without reference to the bona fide merits of the property. Railways depend upon the traffic, expenditure, and capital accounts, the probabilities of alliance or competition with neighbouring companies, the creation of new shares, the state of the Money Market as affecting the renewal of debentures, and other considerations founded on data to which those only can have access who give special attention to the subject. Mines afford a wider range of profit than any other public securities. The best are free from debt, have large reserves, and pay dividends bi-monthly varying from 10 to 15 per cent. per annum. Instances frequently occur of young mines rising in value 400 or 500 per cent. But this class of security, more than any other, should be purchased only upon the most reliable information. The undersigned devote special attention to Railways and Mines, afford every information to capitalists, and effect purchases and sales upon the best possible terms. Thirty years' experience in mining pursuits justifies us in offering our advice to the uninitiated in selecting mines for investment.
MESSRS. TREDDINICK AND CO.,
ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO.,
SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS,
ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE

BASTIER'S CHAIN PUMP.
This patent pump is the MOST EFFICIENT in existence for LIFTING ANY QUANTITY of WATER from ANY DEPTH. One lifting from a depth of 170 ft. may be seen at work daily, on application to the
SOLE LICENSEES,
MESSRS. J. JACKSON AND CO., ENGINEERS, 17, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Who supply PUMPS and LICENSEES.
Communications to Mr. Bastier, the patentee, to be sent to the same address.
AGENT FOR THE COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM, YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE,
MR. THOMAS GREENER, MINING OFFICE, NORTHGATE, DARLINGTON.
AGENTS FOR SCOTLAND,
MESSRS. P. and W. MACLELLAN, 127 and 129, IRONGATE, GLASGOW.

THE IRON TRADE CIRCULAR (RYLANDS).—The "IRON TRADE CIRCULAR" is eminently the Business Journal of the Mining Districts. Its information is authentic, unbiased, and complete; comprising not only the business news of the South Staffordshire District, but generally of the entire Mining Districts of the Kingdom. Annual subscription, £2 2s. (or 10s. 6d. quarterly in advance). Advertisements and orders to be addressed to Mr. GEORGE RYLAND, Union-passage, Birmingham.
[From the Quarterly Trade Circular, Pittsburgh, United States.]
"Among our foreign exchanges, there is one we had intended long since introducing to our readers, the 'Iron Trade Circular (Rylands)', published weekly at Birmingham, England, at £2 2s. (postage free). To those who desire to be kept fully advised upon the foreign iron and hardware markets this publication is a valuable one, and we present its name to our readers, from conviction of its value to the American trade."

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AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND ARTS, published by Prof. SILLIMAN and DANA (aided editorially by Prof. Gray, Agassiz, Gibbs, Johnson, Brush, and Newton), at New Haven, Connecticut, every other month, commencing each year with January, in numbers of 140 pages each, making two volumes a year. Now in its forty-eighth year. The ninety-second volume (or forty-second volume of second series) commences on July 1, 1866. Messrs. Trubner and Co., 60, Paternoster-row, London, agents.

THE WREXHAM ADVERTISER, DENBIGHSHIRE, FLINTSHIRE, SHROPSHIRE, CHESHIRE, AND NORTH WALES REGISTER (Established 1848).—The town of Wrexham forms the centre of a large and important agricultural and mining district, which, from the increasing attention of capitalists, aided by the advantages afforded by new railways, is rapidly increasing in population, and bids fair to rival Wolverhampton in commercial importance. The Advertiser, partaking of the general prosperity, has largely increased its weekly circulation, 1000 more copies being now issued of each number than at the close of 1864, and it now has a circulation more than double that of any other paper published in Denbighshire and Flintshire, and is the only medium by which advertisers can fully and effectually communicate with the public generally in those counties. Price 2d., stamped 3d. Published by Bayley and Bradley, Advertiser office, Wrexham.

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Published every morning, price 1d.
Offices, 42, Grey-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne; 50, Howard-street, North Shields; 195, High-street, Sunderland.

CHARLES RYLAND AND SONS' WEEKLY REPORT ON THE IRON TRADE.—The "WEEKLY REPORT ON THE IRON TRADE" is a reliable authority on all matters connected with the various trades of the Iron and Mining Districts of North and South Staffordshire, Cleveland District, North and South Wales, and Scotland. The list of subscribers comprises the names of the leading firms in the great centres of industry above referred to. It contains complete, authentic, and unbiased information relative to the various branches of the metallic trades in all parts of the country.
Arrangements have been made for illustrating advertisements with block engravings, &c. Subscriptions, payable in advance:—One year, post free, £2 2s.; half-year, post free, £1 1s.; quarter-year, post free, 10s. 6d. Remittances may be made in postage stamps. Advertisements and orders to be addressed:—Charles Ryland and Sons, The Mount, Handsworth, Birmingham.

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THE STOCKTON AND HARTLEPOOL MERCURY AND MIDDLESBOROUGH NEWS (published at Hartlepool) is eminently the organ of the Coal, Iron, and Iron Shipbuilding Trades in the extensive Mining and Maritime District of South Durham and Cleveland, with which it has been closely identified since its origin. The "Mercury" was for years the only newspaper published in South Durham and Cleveland, and is yet the only one published more than once a week. Advertisements to be forwarded to the publisher, Mr. JOHN H. BELL, Southgate, Hartlepool.

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Just published, post free for two stamps,
WONDERFUL MEDICAL DISCOVERY, demonstrating the true causes of Nervous, Mental, and Physical Debility, Loss of Spirit, Indigestion, Want of Energy, Premature Decline, with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour, WITHOUT MEDICINE. Sent free on receipt of two stamps, by W. HILL, Esq., M.A., Berkeley House, South-crescent, Russell-square, London, W.C.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
1500	Alderley Edge, c. Cheshire	10 0 0	—	—	8 7 8	0 10 0	Aug. 1866
2000	Bottle Hill, c. St. Just	91 5 0	—	—	488 15 0	5 0 0	May, 1866
10000	British Slate Company	9 0 0	—	—	9 per cent.	—	Sept. 1866
1000	Bronfroyd, c. Cardigan	12 0 0	—	—	8 7 0	0 6 0	Aug. 1866
6400	Cashwell, c. Cumberland	2 10 0	—	—	0 1 6	0 1 6	Aug. 1866
15	Cargill, s. Newlyn	15 5 7	—	—	13 18 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1866
867	Cwm Erddin, c. Cardiganshire	7 10 0	—	—	20 18 0	1 0 0	Oct. 1866
128	Cwmystwll, c. Cardiganshire	60 0 0	—	—	267 10 0	5 0 0	Oct. 1866
280	Derwent Mines, s. Durham	300 0 0	—	—	167 0 0	0 0 0	Oct. 1866
1024	Devon Gl. Consols, c. Tavistock	1 0 0	—	—	1042 0 0	6 0 0	Nov. 1866
338	Dolcoath, c. t. Camborne	128 17 6	300	—	818 10 0	2 0 0	Dec. 1866
6144	East Caradon, c. St. Cleer	2 14 6	43 1/2	5 5 1/2	14 5 6	0 2 6	July, 1866
300	East Darren, c. Cardiganshire	32 0 0	—	—	136 10 0	2 0 0	Nov. 1866
128	East Pool, c. t. Pool, Illogan	24 0 0	—	—	387 10 0	2 10 0	Nov. 1866
4000	East Rosewarne, c. t. Gwynedd	15 0 0	—	—	454 14 6	0 1 6	Jan. 1866
1908	East Wheal Lovell, t. Wendron	3 9 0	9 1/2	1 1/2	2 7 6	1 0 0	Oct. 1866
2800	Foxdale, t. Isle of Man	25 0 0	—	—	69 0 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1866
5000	Frank Mills, t. Christow	3 18 6	—	—	3 5 6	0 5 0	Feb. 1866
15000	Great Laxey, t. Isle of Man	4 0 0	18	17 1/2	5 15 0	0 10 0	Dec. 1866
2808	Great Wheal Vor, t. c. Helston	40 0 0	15 1/2	14 1/2	10 17 6	0 7 6	Dec. 1866
1024	Herodsfoot, t. near Liskeard	18 10 0	32	—	39 0 0	1 10 0	Oct. 1866
6000	Hington Down, c. t. Gwynedd	10 0 0	—	—	480 10 0	3 0 0	Sept. 1866
400	Lisburne, t. Cardiganshire, Wales	8 15 0	—	—	3 9 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1866
9000	Marke Valley, c. Caradon	4 10 6	4	3 1/2	13 0 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1866
3000	Minera Boundary, t. Wrexham	1 0 0	—	—	205 8 0	3 0 0	Nov. 1866
1800	Minera Mining Co. t. Wrexham	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
20000	Miner's Co. of Ireland, c. t. c.	7 0 0	17 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	—
40000	Newydd Iron Ore	3 5 0	—	—	0 6 6	0 2 6	Mar. 1866
—	Newydd and Middleton	20 0 0	—	—	10 per cent.	—	—
600	Pant-y-Glen, s. t.	20 0 0	—	—	137 10 0	5 0 0	Oct. 1866
200	Parys Mines, c. Anglesey	50 0 0	—	—	81 17 6	0 10 0	Nov. 1866
1120	Providence, t. Uny Lelant	10 6 7	22	20 22	539 10 0	5 0 0	Mar. 1866
412	South Caradon, c. St. Cleer	1 5 0	240	290 300	0 5 6	0 2 6	June, 1866
6100	South Darren, t. c.	3 6 6	2	—	18 0 0	0 5 0	Oct. 1866
6000	Tincroft, c. t. Pool, Illogan	9 0 0	9 1/2	10 11	15 7 6	0 5 0	Nov. 1866
3000	W. Chiverton, t. Perranabuloe	10 0 0	55	22 54	454 14 6	2 10 0	Dec. 1866
400	West Wheal Seton, c. Camborne	47 10 0	120	115 120	622 0 0	1 0 0	Oct. 1866
512	Wheal Bassett, c. Illogan	5 2 6	63	60 70	300 0 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1866
1024	Wheal Friendship, c. Devon	20 0 0	—	—	2 19 0	0 1 6	Mar. 1866
4295	Wheal Killy, t. St. Agnes	5 4 6	—	—	60 7 6	0 10 0	Dec. 1866
1024	Wheal Mary Ann, t. Menheniot	8 0 0	13	—	1 0 0	0 10 0	Feb. 1866
2000	Wheal Rose, c. Scorrier	—	—	—	235 15 0	4 0 0	Dec. 1866
300	Wheal Seton, c. Camborne	58 10 0	132 1/2	130 135	54 5 6	0 5 0	Dec. 1866
1040	Wheal Trelawny, s. t. Liskeard	5 17 8	—	—	45 15 0	0 18 0	Oct. 1866
17000	Wicklow, c. t. Wicklow	2 10 0	23	22 1/2	—	—	—

BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

1200	Bryn Gwyn, t. Mold	9 0 0	—	—	3 3 6	0 13 6	Aug. 1865
2880	Clifford Amalgamated, c. Gwynedd	32 0 0	6	6 1/2	35 0 0	0 10 0	June, 1865
1055	Craddock Moor, c. St. Cleer	11 5 0	—	—	7 15 0	0 4 0	June, 1865
6000	East Cam Brea, c. Redruth	3 15 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 13 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1865
6000	New Birch Tor and Viller Cons. t.	1 6 6	—	—	28 14 0	0 5 0	July, 1865
6000	West Bassett, c. Illogan	1 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
1024	Wheal Exmouth, t. Christow	—	—	—	—	—	—

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

15000	Cape Copper Mining	7 0 0	8 1/2	7 1/2	2 12 6	0 10 0	April, 1866
21500	East Indian Coal, Calcutta	10 0 0	—	—	1 5 4	0 2 0	Oct. 1866
25000	Fortuna, t. Spain	2 0 0	22	13 1/2	22 0 0	1 0 0	June, 1866
20000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia	20 0 0	22	20 22	1 1/2	per cent.	annum
10000	Gonessa, t. Spain	3 0 0	—	—	11 7 0	0 5 0	Jan. 1865
15000	Linares, t. Spain	3 0 0	—	—	10 per cent.	—	Yearly
50000	Panulillo, c. t.	3 0 0	3	—	4 3 2	1 3 6	Dec. 1866
10000	Pontgibaud, s. t. France	20 0 0	8	6 1/2	0 15 6	0 10 0	July, 1866
100000	Port Phillip, c. t. Clunes	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	7 1/2	per cent.	Dec. 1866
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Co. t.	1 0 0	—	—	72 15 0	4 0 0	Dec. 1866
11000	St. John del Rey, Brazil	15 0 0	48	48 50	0 9 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1866
40000	Victoria (London), £2000 £1 pd.	1 0 0	—	—	0 19 6	0 2 6	Aug. 1866
10000	West Canada Mining Company	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Alten and Quenangen United, c.	4 10 0	—	—	4 5 0	0 15 0	Nov. 1865
20000	Australian, c. South Australia	7 6 6	—	—	325 0 0	5 0 0	Dec. 1865
2464	Burra Burra, c. South Australia	5 0 0	—	—	101 0 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1866
12000	Cobre Copper Company, c. Cuba	40 10 0	2	1 1/2	618 0 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1866
10000	Copiapu Mining Company, Chile	16 10 0	—	—	0 0 0	0 9 0	Dec. 1865
100000	Don Pedro No. del Rey, Brazil	0 14 0	—	—	0 12 0	0 2 0	Aug. 1864
70000	English and Australian, c.	2 10 0	—	—	0 12 0	0 1 0	June, 1864
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia	1 0 0	—	—	1 7 0	0 3 0	July, 1865
7327	Lustanlan (Portugal)	3 0 0	—	—	0 9 6	0 1 6	July, 1865
10000	Marquitta and New Granada	1 0 0	—	—	2 19 0	0 5 0	Sept. 1864
43174	United Mexican, s. Mexico	28 5 0	2	1 1/2	0 15 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1864
10000	Vancouver, c. t.	6 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1864
45000	Yudanamutana, c. S. A.	3 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 5 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1863

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
35000	Alamillos, t. Spain	2 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	—	Nov. 1866
100000	Anglo-Brazilian, c.	0 10 0	—	—	1 12 0	—	Aug. 1866
40000	Britannia Silver Lead Mines, France	15750 18s. pd.	—	—	3 0 0	2 1/2	—
25000	Capula, c. Mexico	1 12 0	—	—	10 0 0	—	April, 1866
30000	Chontales, c. s. Nicaragua	3 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	—	Nov. 1866
10000	Copiapu Smelting, Chile	16 10 0	—	—	2 15 0	—	June, 1866
300	Copper Miners' Co. of South Australia	150 £100 pd.	—	—	4 10 0	—	Jan. 1866
25000	East del Rey, c. Brazil	2 15 0	—	—	6 0 0	—	Fully pd.
15000	El Chio Silver Mining and Reduction Company	4 10 0	—	—	1 10 6	—	Aug. 1866
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company	6 0 0	—	—	1 11 6	—	Sept. 1866
50000	Frontino and Bolivia, c. New Granada	1 0 0	—	—	5 0 0	—	Aug. 1866
80000	Great Northern, c. South Australia	1 11 6	—	—	1 11 6	—	Sept. 1866
10000	Great Farrier Land, Minner, c. New Zealand	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
12500	Nerbedda Coal and Iron	6000 £5 pd., 6500 £4 pd.]	—	—	—	—	—
50000	New Scotia Land and Gold	1 15 0	—	—	—	—	—
15000	Orea, c. New Zealand	5000 fully paid]	—	—	—	—	—
6000	Pee River Land and Minerals	100 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
30000	Pestana, c. t. Venezuela	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
17000	Quebrada, c. Venezuela	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
10178	Rhenish Consolidated, t. [6000 £5 pd., 4178 £2 10s. pd.]	—	—	—	—	—	—
50000	Rosa Grande, c. Brazil	0 7 6	—	—	—	—	—
15000	San Pedro del Monte, s. Mexico	4 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	San Roque, t. Spain	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
1000	Schlossberg Colliery	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
20000	Val Antigua, c. t.	0 17 6	—	—	—	—	—
6000	Val Sassa, c. t.	6 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
5000	Valgodemard Mining Company	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
50000	Vallanzasca, c. Italy	0 15 0	—	—	—	—	—
45000	Victor Emanuel, c. Italy	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
20000	Washoe, c.	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
80000	Worthing, c. South Australia	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
75000	Yorke Peninsula, South Australia	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

Shares.	Banks.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.
40000	Alliance†	25 0 0	19	18 1/2
40000	Australian Mort. Land and Finance†	5 0 0	5	4 1/2
50000	Australasia†	40 0 0	63	63 65
10000	Bank of Egypt†	25 0 0	31	29 31
25000	Bank of New Zealand†	10 0 0	18 1/2	17 19
15000	Bank of Otago†	10 0 0	6	—
20000	Bank of Queensland†	25 0 0	10	—
20000	Bank of Victoria, Australia†	20 0 0	39	37 39
50000	Brazilian and Portuguese†	10 0 0	9	—
8915	Canada Company†	32 10 0	80	74 78
50000	Canadian Loan and Investment†	2 10 0	1 1/2	—
40000	Chart. Bank India, Aust. & China†	20 0 0	16 1/2	15 16
20000	Char. Merc. India, Lond. & China†	25 0 0	35	33 35
50000	City†	10 0 0	16	14 16
20000	Colonial†	25 0 0	36	37 39
40000	Company of African Merchants.†	3 0 0	2	—
50000	Consolidated Bank†	4 0 0	5	4 1/2
20000	Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England†	8 0 0	3	3 1/2
10000	Discount Corporation†	20 0 0	—	—
20000	East London†	5 0 0	4	2 1/2
30000	English, Scottish, & Aust., Chart.†	20 0 0	17 1/2	14 16
20000	English and Swedish†	25 0 0	14 1/2	13 15
25000	General Credit and Finance of London†	6 0 0	4 1/2	4 1/2
20000	Imperial Bank†	20 0 0	24	22 25
150000	International Financial Society†	5 0 0	3 1/2	2 1/2
30000	International Land Credit†	5 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2
4000	London African Trading†	10 0 0	5	—
50000	London Charitd. Bank of Australia†	20 0 0	22 1/2	20 21
75000	London and County†	20 0 0	65	63 65
40000	London Financial Association†	25 0 0	9 1/2	7 9
25000	London Joint-Stock†	15 0 0	42	43 44
10000	London and South-Western†	20 0 0	18	—
20000	London and Westminster†	20 0 0	94	94 96
50000	Mercantile and Exchange†	12 10 0	—	—
17156	Metropolitan and Provincial†	20 0 0	10 1/2	11 1 1/2
20000	Mineral Rights Association*	1 0 0	—	—
20000	National of Australia†	4 0 0	6	5 6
20000	National of Liverpool†	15 0 0	—	15 17
40000	National†	20 0 0	7	6 7 1/2
20000	New South Wales†	20 0 0	46	44 46
50000	Union of Australia†	25 0 0	80	49 50
40000	Union of London†	15 0 0	45	44 45